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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

VOL. XXVIII NO. 222 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1940 PRICE: ONE ANNA

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A.I.C.C. Takes First Step To Swaraj

RE-OPEN BURMA ROAD

MASS PETITION PRESENTED TO BR. PREMIER

250,000 Sign Nation-Wide Demand When Nazis Bomb London

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)
LONDON, September 16.

A resolution demanding immediate and unconditional re-opening of the Burma Road signed by over a quarter million people headed by Mr. H. G. Wells, J. B. Priestly, Sir Richard Acland, Lords Strabolgi and Farringdon, Lady Layton, Maud Royden Messrs. H. H. Elvin and J. B. S. Haldane and further supported by organisations including the South Wales Miners' Federation and several Co-operative Societies, Divisional Labour Parties, Federal Union branches, Women's Co-operative Guilds and Churches of all denominations was presented to the Premier by the China Campaign Committee, which points out that the signatures were collected during the maximum period of bombing during the last few days of London and rural and industrial areas.

The Committee appeals to the Government to re-open the road unconditionally and immediately.

BURMA ROUTE TO BE RE-OPENED?

LONDON, September 16

There is every possibility of the Burma route being re-opened for war materials to China shortly.

It is realised that a strong attitude in the Far East problems in conjuction with America will produce a good effect on Russia and also put a check on Japan's aggressive policy.—United Press.

AMERICAN REPLY TO JAPANESE PROTEST

TOKYO, Sept. 16

It is revealed by a Foreign Office spokesman today that almost all questions outstanding between America and Japan were discussed by Mr. Horinouchi and Mr. Sumner-Welles on August 13 but none was settled.

America had replied to the Japanese protest alleging discrimination and unfairness against the American petrol embargo but the contents of the note were not divulged.—Reuter.

AIR RAID ON CHUNGKING

CHUNGKING, Sept. 16

Japanese naval planes carried out a four-hour raid on Chungking again yesterday and dropped bombs in and around Chungking. —United Press.

THAILAND DEMAND ON FRANCE

TOKYO, Sept. 16.

Three demands, including two for the immediate cession to Thailand of French Indo-China border territory were presented by the Thai Government to France through the local French legation on Friday, says a Bangkok despatch to the Domei News Agency. It is authoritatively understood, adds the Domei correspondent, that should France reject the demands Thai would denounce the non-aggression pact concluded with France last June.—Reuter.

LONDON, Sept. 16

The fact that most of Germany's margarine factories had been closed for the past two months is revealed in an announcement on the German radio. It was stated these factories will resume output this month.—Reuter.

Spain's Role In New Order

Non-Belligerency Does Not Mean Disinterestedness, Says Senor Suner

BERLIN, Sept. 16.

"Spain's position at present is one of non-belligerency but that must not be interpreted as disinterestedness," said Senor Suner in an interview with the "Voelkischer Beobachter", says the Official News Agency.

He continued "Spain has her mission in the New Order in Europe and when the right moment comes leaders in Spain will give the order for action."

As regards a Spanish Empire "Spain has no demands in Europe since the word demand cannot be applied to what would really be restitution."

Earlier in the interview Senor Suner said that his visit to Germany was a sign that Spain was remaining true to her national policy. "We have warded off those, who formerly attempted to be our masters, and now we are free. That we are not alone in Europe and that the Empire which we have declared to be the aim of our policy, cannot be realised by us alone. It demands harmony of other nations. Nobody need be surprised that in the hour, when we seek associates, we turn to those who were victims of the same injustices as wee."—P

There is no comment in newspapers here on Senor Suner's visit to Berlin and nowhere is there any noticeable tendency to exaggerate the importance of the visit though the representative character of the party accompanying Senor Suner is remarked upon. Senor Suner will stay a few days in Germany and will pay visits to several towns.

MADRID, September 16
NAZI BAND FOR MADRID

A German military band from the occupied zone in France is to visit Madrid this week. The band will be a hundred strong and it will be accompanied by wireless, press and cinema services.

The visit has been arranged through the Spanish Education and Rest Movement, which is equivalent to the German Strength Through Joy organisation.—Reuter.

JAPANESE VIEW OF BR. DEFENCES

LONDON, Sept. 16.

The Chief correspondent of the Japanese Domie Agency in London says that British aerial defences and the new balloon barrage are showing a vast improvement.

The correspondent adds that the British coasts are strongly fortified to a depth of many miles with a thoroughness which would have been thought impossible three months ago

He concludes that if an invasion is attempted, it must come almost at once. But Britain will defend her homeland to her last man.—Reuter.

GOERING FOR LONDON

Pilots Own 'Plane For Flight Over British Capital

NEW NAZI RAID TACTICS

BERLIN, Sept. 16.

Field Marshall Goering last night set out from France piloting himself in a German bomber to take a flight over London, according to a claim by the German News Agency.—Reuter.

LONDON RAIDS

LONDON, Sept. 16.

Four and a half hours after the all clear had heralded the end of the night raid, London had its first warning of the day at 09-30.

Prior to this warning, an attempt was made by large formations of German planes to penetrate inland after crossing the south-east coast, but the raiders within ten minutes fled for home. So quickly were the Germans put on the run that no air raid warning was sounded in London.

NEW TACTICS.

After yesterday's severe losses the raiders have adopted new tactics. One formation of nine Dorniers flew so tightly packed together that their wingtips seemed to be touching. The remaining bomber force was spread out in groups of three. As they crossed the coast they were met by deadly and accurate anti-aircraft fire and the bombers could be seen twisting and turning in an endeavour to avoid the bursting shells.

NAZIS ROUTED.

A little way inland R.A.F fighters broke up the formations and completely routed them. Watchers saw a German machine scurrying across the Channel Protecting Messerschmitts met with a hail of fire and also fled in disorder.

Seemingly most of the German raiders have been turned back at the coast as no incidents have so far been reported.

GUNFIRE OVER LONDON.

After the all clear at 09-33 G. M. T. London had a second warning at 09-56. The all clear was sounded at 10-38. No incidents are reported.

A third air raid warning sounded in the London area at 11-12.

A fourth air raid warning was sounded in London area at 1-12 p.m. (G.M.T.).

The warning has been in progress for over three hours at 16-30 p.m. (G.M.T.)

The all-clear sounded at 17-00.

(Continued on page 8, Col. 3.)

Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru and Maulana Abul Kalam Azad 'tete-a-tete' at Monday morning's flag hoisting ceremony at the Cotton Green, Sewree.

SUPREME WAR COUNCIL FOR BRITAIN

LONDON, Sept. 16

The "United Press" understands that Lord Davies' proposal for the formation of a supreme war council to include representatives of the Dominions and India will be discussed in the House of Lords when it resumes sittings.—United Press.

British Planes On Offensive

LONDON, Sept. 16.

The "New York Times" writes that while all eyes are turned on the coast of London and the aerial battle over London, one should not forget another series of battles in which the British are trying to break up Hitler's invasion before it begins.

The R.A.F. is bombing German —held bases from Norway to the Bay of Biscay.

The "New York Times" points out that the effects of these raids cannot be told fully because of lack of correspondents and Nazi censorship.

One knows that the British planes are on the offensive night after night and explosions are heard from the English Coast.—Reuter.

TWO ALARMS IN BERLIN

LONDON, September 16

The B.B.C. reports that Berlin had two air raid alarms last night, for the first time since the war began.—Reuter.

DOVER ROCKED BY GUN FIRE

LONDON, Sept. 16.

German guns opened fire on Dover when the main streets were crowded with shoppers. As they ran into shelters more shells rocked the town and four salvos were fired within ten minutes.

Eleven people were injured, but no death is reported.—Reuter.

TATE GALLERY HIT BY BOMBS

LONDON, Sept. 16.

It is now revealed that the Tate Gallery was hit by a bomb during one of last week's raids.

The services at Saint Paul's Cathedral, suspended during the last few days while the time bomb was threatening the edifice, were to-day restored to normal.—Reuter.

Delhi Resolution Has Strengthened Congress

Close Up Ranks And Stand United Behind Mahatma, Exhorts Maulana Azad

BOMBAY, Monday.

Winding up the proceedings of the All-India Congress Commitee Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Congress President said that a momentous session of the All-India Congres Committee was drawing to a close. He was sorry to notice that in dealing with the Delhi Offer several speakers had made Rajaji the tatrget of their attack. He was pained at the unfair remarks that had been made. He wanted to tell them clearly and emphatically that the responsibility of the Delhi offer was primarily his. He was not the kind of man who would continue to be the President of an organisation or a committee, which took decisions that were against his convictions. As the President of the Congress he shared full responsibility for the Delhi offer. He assented to the passage of the resolution. More; he had encouraged it and had sought to create a proper atmosphere for its discussion. Therefore, he could not allow a colleague of his to be burdened with all the blame, if blame there was any.

Delhi Clarified Issues

Continuing the Maulana Saheb said that the Delhi Offer had really strengthened the Congress. It had given an opportunity for the Congress to make its position quite clear. The British stand had also become perfectly clear. The Delhi Offer had brought forth Britain's reply to India's demand. Now that the position had been clarified the Congress was at liberty to go its way. Now that India had been told that the British Government would not part with power, the Congress had been greatly relieved and at the same time was released from its self-imposed restraint.

Today India's path was quite clear. There was not the least doubt as to what course they should adopt. There was not the least difficulty to come to a decision. If the British Government was so unreasonable as to lose its position, they were not to be held responsible for it. A chance was given to Britain which she failed to avail of. There would be no more parleys with the Government and the Congress would strive to achieve its goal. The Viceroy's declaration of August 6 had put an impenetrable wall between the Congress and the Government. This was the last decision of the Congress on behalf of the people of India.

The Working Committee had adopted the resolution with its eyes open. The only issue now was that of struggle. Gandhiji had pointed out how they should stand up. The members of the All-India Congress Committee had sealed the resolution with their vote of approval. For twelve months they were hankering for this. For twelve months, they had been hungry and thirsty for this. For twelve months they had been demanding this action. They had adopted the resolution not merely for Congressmen, but for all human beings under the Indian sky. The path they had chosen stood clear before them. If they had been really eager and anxious to pursue this path, the time had come for them to do so. He had seen their minds. He knew that their hearts were full of love for their country. They should, therefore, close up their ranks and stand united behind Mahatma Gandhi who had assumed the leadership of the Congress.

A. I. C. C. Proceedings —Page 4—

'QUAKE SHOCK IN DELHI

NEW DELHI, Sept. 16.

A mild earthquake shock was experienced in Delhi at 10-25 p.m. The tremor lasted one second. The tremors were accompanied by rumbling noise.—A. P.

WILL A. I. C. C. DEMAND SAVE EMBARRASSMENT?

SIMLA, Sept. 16.

No official comment is available in Simla on the Congress resolution and Mahatma Gandhi's statement on it before the A. I. C. C. yesterday.

The trend of thought in non-official political circles is that the resolution and the statement are notable for their moderation. Note is taken particularly of Mahatma Gandhi's declaration that he is not anxious to go to jail. His plan to meet the Viceroy is one that was generally anticipated.

The question is asked whether certain of the demands made in the speech would not, if conceded, in effect cause that embarrassment which the resolution expresses anxiety to avoid.

Why Shun India's Ideal?

Surprise is expressed in many quarters that the Congress still do not appear to accept the sincerity and the importance of the recent constitutional offer. The point is stressed that ample evidence is available of general support by the people of India in the war to put down the Nazi menace and that the war is being waged in support of an ideal long cherished by India.

Great interest has, nevertheless, been aroused by the fact that further discussion will be sought by Mahatma Gandhi and that the situation to that extent remains fluid.—A. P.

Mahatma Assumes Command

Tells Members Resolution Embodies Corner-Stone Of New Order

BOMBAY, Monday.

The A. I. C. C. Which concluded its two-day session has taken the fateful decision. As Maulana Azad said, the Viceroy had erected an impenetrable wall between the Congress and the British Government. Mahatma Gandhi has again returned to the helm.

FOUNDATION OF SWARAJ

Mahatma Gandhi, who again addressed the A.I.C.C. on Monday, said that the resolution was a step towards Swaraj. The right of free speech and non-violence as the basis of action were the foundation and corner-stone of Swaraj.

MAHATMA'S SPEECH

As it was his day of silence Mahatma Gandhi was a silent spectator when the Working Committee's resolution was being debated by the A.I.C.C. when it met again on Monday afternoon at Sewri. By the time Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru had concluded his spirited reply to the debate, Gandhiji had also broken his silence and rose to address the House as Panditji resumed his seat, for the second time this session.

Speaking in Hindustani Mahatma Gandhi declared that he was not yet their captain. He would be one when they had passed this resolution. They knew well that he was not even a member of the Congress. He was there merely on the sufference of the Maulana Saheb and the Working Committee. The previous day also the Maulana had been good enough to permit him to address the A.I.C.C. He had already told the A.I.C.C. all that he wanted to convey. But he wanted to clarify certain points. As it was possible that the Committee would pass the resolution, he wanted to know the opinions of the people whose captain he was to become and derive inspiration therefrom. Therefore he had come and watched the proceedings, although it was his day of silence, so that he might have sufficient opportunity to understand them.

Great Step Towards Swaraj

Proceeding the Mahatma said that the present resolution was a great step towards 'Swaraj'. They might ask him what was 'Swaraj'. Nobody had yet defined the word fully. It was in fact indefinable. He wanted to know if there was any one who could give a comprehensive definition of 'Swaraj'. Though he could not give a clear and proper definition of the word, he could tell them what it was. He had coined different words for expressing his views; but he had not been able to do this in respect of 'Swaraj'. He could, however, tell them, that the resolution before them was the basis of 'Swaraj'. If they held fast to it, their desire would be fulfilled and that was that the right of free speech and civil liberty must be available to everyone. That was the root and foundation stone of 'Swaraj'. They should, therefore, hold fast to this ideal. If there was no right of free speech and civil liberty, 'Swaraj' was well-nigh impossible. If they had understood this simple fact, they would not have entered into such lengthy and laborious discussions.

Issue And Struggle

Continuing Gandhiji said that every time they had launched on a struggle they had found a new issue on which to do so. The resolution indicated the concrete issues on which they could launch a struggle. They had to understand the revolutionary message in that resolution. They had to

(Continued on Page 8.)

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BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management, Replies to the Adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

20. MATRIMONIAL

Introductions for Matrimony, Penfriendship, Trade, other 431 hobbies arranged. India, Abroad. Members 9,566 (Both). Mrs. Shaabdane, Secretary, Globe Introduction League, Nizamshahi Road, Hyderabad Deccan. (13623)

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Applications are invited by the Department of Supply, Munitions Production Branch, from candidates for the following posts:—(1) One Mechanical Engineering Assistant, trained in a large Engineering Workshop, and with subsequent experience in a Drawing Office and estimating section of a reputable firm. (2) One Electrical Engineering Assistant, trained as an Electrical Engineer, with at least 3 years' subsequent experience preferably with a reputable firm of Electrical Engineers. (3) One Civil Engineering (Structural) Assistant, with training in Structural Engineering and at least 3 years' subsequent experience preferably with a reputable firm of Structural Engineers. (4) One Civil Engineering Assistant, experience in Railway track work essential; structural experience desirable. Candidates should have Drawing Office and estimating experience of Railway track work. Candidates possessing University degrees in subjects pertaining to the qualifications above mentioned will be given preference. The salary in all cases will be Rs. 250-10-350. The posts are temporary and liable to termination without notice. Applications should be addressed by designation, and NOT by name, to the Assistant Secretary, Department of Supply, Munitions Production Branch, 6 Esplanade East, Calcutta, to reach him not later than the 28th Sept., 1940. Covers should indicate clearly which of the above posts is applied for. The candidates selected will be on probation for a period of 6 months. (3391)

Get a Free Booklet showing specimens of attractive calendars and agency terms. You can easily earn 50|- monthly by obtaining agency for our charming calendars. Hundreds of latest and choicest designs. Apply sharp Oriental Calendar Co., Section (82) Box 11422, Calcutta. (13638)

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Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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NOTIFICATION.

COAL WAGON SUPPLY (1940-41)

THE COAL WAGON SUPPLY COMMITTEE hereby request all Consumers to put into stock as much coal as possible before December next in order that they may not be inconvenienced for want of coal during the next busy traffic season when fewer wagons will be available for coal traffic.

J. R. HARRISON,
Chairman,
Coal Wagon Supply Committee.

Calcutta.
Dated, the 6th September, 1940.

(3344)

NOTICE TO POLICYHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a MEETING of the policyholders of the Company will be held at the Company's Registered Office, Asian Building, Nicol Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay, at 2 p. m. on MONDAY, the 21st day of October, 1940, for the election of a Policyholders' Director.

Every Policyholder who desires to attend the Meeting must apply to the Company for a certificate of admission, such application to reach the Company not less than 15 days before the date of the Meeting and the Company on being satisfied that the applicant holds a policy of life insurance issued by the Company, will issue a certificate at least six days before the date of the meeting. A certificate of admission will not be transferable. No policyholder shall be admitted to the meeting unless he produces a certificate of admission.

Applications are invited from eligible persons, prepared to accept the office of Policyholders' Director.

NOTE:—The qualifications for being eligible for election as a Policyholders' Director are set out in the policies or in the slips sent to policyholders for being pasted to the policies.

By Order of the Board,
S. H. MEHTA & CO., LTD.,
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The Asian Assurance Co., Ltd.,
Bombay No. 1.

(3387)

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Wanted:—300 Matriculates, age 18—24 for Telegraph training for Government service. Applications also entertained from trained hands. Apply with stamp to: The Railway Training School, Ajmeri Gate, Delhi. (13646)

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Public Notices

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

RATE CIRCULARS.

TWO NEW RATE CIRCULARS viz., Local Rate Advice No. 9 and Special Rate Circular No. 12 of 1940, have been issued.

Particulars may be obtained from the Chief Traffic Manager, Bombay, or stations.

(3395)

NOTICE

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for supplying 190 6" Dia. Ventilating Columns as per design for Main Branch Sewers of Suburban Drainage Scheme, so as to reach the Chief Officer, Ahmedabad Municipality, on or before Tuesday the 1st October, 1940, at 4-0 p.m.

A copy of the Tender Forms and plans can be had from the Office of the Undersigned and from the Office of the Local Self-Government Institute, 11 Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 10.

Earnest money should accompany the Tender at the rate of five per cent without which no tender will be considered.

(Sd.) B. D. PATEL,
Municipal Engineer,
Ahmedabad Municipality.
Municipal Office, Ahmedabad,
13th September, 1940.

(3390)

NOTICE

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for Five Motor Trucks each of 1½ to 2 Tons capacity and One Motor Petrol Truck of 1½ to 2 Tons capacity having a Gas Plant attachment so as to reach the Chief Officer, Ahmedabad Municipality, on or before Monday the 30th September, 1940, at 4-0 P.M.

A copy of the Specifications can be had from the Office of the Undersigned and from the Office of the Local Self-Government Institute, 11 Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 10.

Earnest money should accompany the tender at the rate of five per cent without which no tender will be considered.

(Sd.) B. D. PATEL,
Municipal Engineer,
Ahmedabad Municipality.
Municipal Office, Ahmedabad,
13th September, 1940.

(3389)

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Salary:—Rs. 125-9-170 p.m. plus Rs. 50|- p.m. for board and servant and Uniform allowance of Rs. 100|- per annum. Free furnished quarters with lights and fans, etc., to a certain limit.

Apply with copies of certificates, testimonials, etc., on or before 4th October, 1940 to—

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Nurses' Selection Committee,
Patna Medical College Hospital,
P.O. Bankipur (Patna).

(3388)

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73 POLITICALS TO BE RELEASED

Travancore Govt.'s Decision

TRIVANDRUM, Sept. 16.

It is learnt that the Travancore Government have decided to release all but a few of the persons sentenced to imprisonment for their speeches or under the preventive Sections of the Criminal Law.

It is understood that this decision was taken on account of the comparative peace and freedom from disturbances or agitation enjoyed by Travancore for some months now.

The total number of persons now under detention under the abovementioned categories is 91 and 73 of these will be released in short batches. The first batch of 25 was released on Saturday: A further six are to be released today.—A. P.

Why State Congress President And Labour Leader Were Arrested

(From Our Correspondent)

HYDERABAD (Dn.), Sept. 15.

I reliably understand that at a meeting of the Executive Council it was decided to prosecute both Swami Ramananda Tirth, Secretary, Hyderabad State Congress (banned) who was arrested on the night of the 10th instant and Mr. Harkare, a Labour leader of Nagpur, also arrested on the 10th instant in connection with an alleged anti-war speech under Defence of Hyderabad Rules.

Swamiji's arrest, it is gathered, from official quarters, was made by orders under Section 25 of the Defence Rules in order to prevent Swamiji from acting in any manner prejudicial to efficient prosecution of the war and maintenance of public order.

Swamiji is now detained in jail custody, pending further orders by Government while Mr. Harkare is detained in Police headquarters.

Eight persons were arrested during the week-end, in different parts of the city, on charges under the Abkari Act.

They were ordered to be released on bail, by the Magistrate yesterday at Mazagaon Court.

OSTRACIZED BY HIS FELLOW MEN
Despised by His Kindred
HE CLUNG TO HIS DIVINE INSPIRATION
SEE THIS
Symbolized In
PRAKASH PICTURES
NARSI BHAGAT
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THE GREAT SIEGE HAS COMMENCED
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Social Justice To Eliminate Social Unrest

Jamnadas Mehta's Plea For Dearness Allowance For Railway Workers Before Inquiry Committee

Should the small necessities like a little quantity of milk or a decent-enough shirt or a more commodious room, which a Railway employee could provide for his child and family be curtailed by him in the face of a rise in the cost of living due to war conditions in the absence of a dearness allowance asked Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta while pleading before the Court of Enquiry constituted by the Government of India to consider the issue of granting of war-allowance to Railway workers on Monday afternoon. Justice B. N. Rau presided.

Mr. Mehta said that the International labour organisation had laid down certain principles as to the living standards of workers; and India was a member. The law of supply and demand of the market should not apply to workers, it urged, and any standard attained by them should be maintained to meet the ends of social justice and to avoid social unrest. It had enunciated that for purposes of the maintenance of internal safety, it was as essential to avoid social unrest in Industry as to guard National frontiers for purposes of defence. So the argument of the Railway administration based on movement of wages and prices was not to be taken into consideration in the present case.

LIVING INDEX FIGURES

Proceeding Mr. Jamnadas said that labour office figures of living index were defective and incomplete in that they did not take into consideration several factors. Firstly they were based on wholesale prices. Secondly among the many lapses in them were non-consideration the increasing costs of crockery, children's stationery requisites which had gone up by 50 to 75 per cent.

The workers continued to live at a disadvantage till the depression came to their rescue in 1934, when, the cost of living index reached the pre-war level. The increment they received after 6½ years after war broke-out was 50 per cent over the wages then prevailing on an average while the rise of cost of living index rose by 70 to 80 per cent.

Then the new-scale of wages further reduced wages by 7-40 per cent. Besides there were demotions, discharges, abolition of grades, retrenchment and emergency cuts in wages. The net result was that workers suffered for a major part of the period between 1914-40.

"Look where you like, public as well as private bodies have granted the allowance. Our case is just and I hope justice will be done to the Railway Workers" concluded Mr. Mehta.

"Lower-Paid Staff"

At the outset, the Court ruled as regards the term "lower-paid-staff" that it would definitely go into the question of those getting under Rs. 100 and exclude the case of those getting above Rs 250. As for those getting between Rs. 100 and Rs. 250 the court would keep an open mind. Earlier, in the morning the Court heard opinions on the term 'lower-paid-staff' which occurred in the Court's terms of reference, about the interpretation of which, a point was raised at its last private sitting.

Mr. Daftary who quoted several authorities contended that the term meant only those who were getting Rs. 30 or less, according to the accepted standard of law.

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, stated that he had always made it clear to the Railway Board that lower paid staff in Bombay were those who got a salary of Rs. 160 and less in Bombay and Rs. 120 and less in the Mofussil.

The Federation had demanded of the 'Board' 20 per cent. increase for those getting Rs. 30 and less. 15 per cent for those below Rs. 60. 10 per cent. for those below Rs. 100 and regarding the rest, it was left to the discretion of the Board

The Court will again sit on Tuesday when evidence would be led by the Federation.

Messrs. Jamnadas Mehta and S. C Joshi represented the Federation while Messrs. G. E. Cuffe and W. T. Griffiths of the G. I. P. Railway along with counsels C. K. Daftary and Y. B. Rege Advocate of Bombay represented the Railway Administration.

ZANANA SHOW TO-DAY 1-30 P. M.
OF
NAVYUG'S
Sparkling
Social
LAPANDAV
(HIDE & SEEK)
Starring:
MEENAXEE,
VANMALA, WINAYAK & BABURAO PENDHARKAR
8th WEEK
AT
NEW WEST END
Daily: 4, 7, 10 p. m.
To-day & Thurs. Zanana Show: 1-30 p. m.

CAPITOL at 4, 6-30 & 10 p. m.
TO-DAY
UNDER TWO FLAGS
WITH
CLAUDETTE COLBERT
RONALD COLMAN
TO-MORROW
CARAVAN
CHARLES BOYER

AROUND THE COURTS

BOMBAY, Monday.

Arrested on a charge of theft of jewellery and money in respect of Rs. 700, Rukhiabai Ahmed and Ahmed Dawood Desai were placed before Mr. R. Mathalone, Presidency Magistrate, at Mazagaon Court, yesterday, and were ordered to be released on bail, pending police enquiries.

Both the accused absconded from their home with jewellery valued at Rs. 400 and a sum of Rs. 300 in cash.

They were traced at Broach, where, it is stated, they were found in possession of all the stolen property and brought down to Bombay yesterday.

Boy Killed By B.E.S.T. Bus

Krishna Rama Sudaram, aged 10 years, was knocked down by a B.E.S.T. Bus yesterday when he was playing near a Taxi stand at Lady Jamshedji Road. He received serious injuries on his head and was removed to K. E. M. Hospital, where he died.

At the inquest held on his body, to-day, the jury returned a verdict of death due to accidental cause.

JEWELLERY THEFT SEQUEL

The case in which Surti Saikasm and Ramaresh Bahadur stood charged with house-breaking and theft of jewellery valued at Rs. 11,295 was postponed to-day at the Esplanade Police Court after hearing the prosecution evidence.

The police wanted time to trace the antecedents of the accused and the case was therefore adjourned.

The second accused, according to the prosecution, was a servant of Mr. Narayandas Kedarnath, a banker living at Krishna Mahal, at Marine Lines. The complainant discovered that he lost jewellery valued at over eleven thousand rupees on the 9th instant and a complaint was lodged with the police. The second accused was arrested and, on a statement made by him, the first accused was arrested. The stolen properties were recovered from the rooms of the first accused.

JAILED FOR INDECENT BEHAVIOUR

Mr. Oscar Brown, Presidency Magistrate, in passing orders in a case in which an under-trial prisoner Dawoodkhan stood charged with indecent and disorderly behaviour in the police lock-up, regretted that the law did not allow him to pass an adequate sentence.

The Magistrate sentenced the accused to 8 days' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 10 which is the maximum sentence allowed under the sections.

Youths Vote Against Love Marriages

An interesting debate on Saturday evening at "Youths' Parliament," Blavatsky Lodge was thoroughly spoilt by the officiousness of a schoolmaster, Mr. Upadhyaya, a minor official of Blavatsky Lodge, when he threatened to throw out one of the speakers just because he did not agree with him.

At one moment it looked as if the matter would assume very serious proportions, but cooled down when Mr. Upadhyaya apologised for his "churlishness."

The debate was on the subject "Love Marriages Are a Failure" and Prof. Miss Coelho of Sydenham College, presided.

The supporters maintained that romantic love was the product of inhibitions, and was foisted on the world by those men who did not want to see women free. Romantic love which was lost in regions of idealism and pretended to ignore the fundamental aspects of sex was bound to founder.

Evidence was that England and America which had the greatest number of love-marriages also topped the list in marital infidelity and divorces.

The proposition was led by Mr. S. Adam and was supported by Messrs. Nadkarni, R. P. Acharya, Mrs. Parekh and others.

The opposition was led by Mr. Narisimham and was supported by Mr. R. M. Patel and others.

The proposition was carried.

MOVE FOR BACK TO OFFICES

C. P. M. L. A. Wants To Form Ministries For War Effort

NAGPUR, Sept. 16.

With a view to strengthening the movement for the restoration of Constitutional Government in the seven provinces where formerly Congress Ministries were in office, Mr. G. S. Pagey, M.L.A., C.P., has convened a conference in Bombay on September 29.

In the course of a circular addressed to prominent non-Congress leaders in the country, Mr. Pagey says that the decision of the Congress to refuse cooperation to Britain for the prosecution of war with the rejection of the Viceregal offer has created an extraordinary situation. "In my view and that of others the decision is a great blunder. For regimenting co-operation of the Indians in the fight for freedom, it is necessary to set up popular Ministries in the provinces now under Sec. 93, or failing Coalition Ministries, non-official advisers.

The circular has been addressed to Mr. M. A. Jinnah, President of the All-India Muslim League, Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, Sir Cowasji Jehangir, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, Sir Homy Mody, Mr. K. F. Nariman, Mr M. N. Roy, Dr. Khare, Mr. M. S. Aney, Mr. Ramrao Deshmukh, Dr. B. S Moonje, Mr. E. B. Ramaswami Naiker, Khan Abdul Hamid Khan and others.—United Press.

TICKETLESS PASSENGERS ASSAULT RLY. OFFICERS

LUCKNOW, Sept. 16.

Ticketless travel on a mass scale between Cawnpore and Lucknow, which had been going on for some time, culminated yesterday in disturbances at Amausi, a wayside station near here, resulting in the guard and other train and station staff being injured, some railway property damaged and 26 passengers taken into custody.

It is stated that over 150 persons including a large number of students, left Cawnpore for Lucknow without purchasing tickets. When the station staff at Amausi checked them for tickets, they became uncontrollable and started damaging station furniture. A posse of police rushed from Lucknow and took a few passengers into custody.

Later there was another altercation between the station staff and ticketless travellers at the same station, in which the guard, and some other staff are reported to have been assaulted by the passengers. A second batch of police arrived from Lucknow and brought the situation under control.—A. P.

Egyptian Consul In Hyderabad

(From Our Correspondent)

HYDERABAD, (Dn.) Sept. 15

Ahmed Bey Jabr, Consul-General of Egypt in India, accompanied by his Secretary, arrived as State guests yesterday from Bombay for four days' stay.

Sir Allen and Lady Lloyds are arriving today and will be State guests for two days.

Karnatak P.C.C. To Review Present Situation

(From A Correspondent)

DHARWAR, Sept. 16

The general body of Karnatak provincial Congress meets at Badami, Bijapur district on the afternoon of the 21st inst. to consider the present situation and decide future programme. All Satyagrahis and Congress party members of local bodies have also been invited to attend. The provincial council meets the same day in the morning.

Bhuj Police Ban On Sind Congress Leader

(From Our Correspondent.)

BHUJ, Sept. 16.

Half an hour before the time of a public meeting to welcome and hear Mr Rustom Sidhwa a prominent Sind Congress Leader, called under the auspices of the Cutchi Prajakiya Parishad last night Mr. Sidhwa received a letter from the Police Commissioner requesting him not to address the meeting without the previous permission of the Dewan. Mr. Sidhwa however decided to make a speech but the local Parishad office bearers dispersed meeting as a protest. The local president Mr. Gulabshanker Amritlal condemned the action of the Police Chief and the huge audience dispersed shouting 'Inkilab Zindabad' and 'Mahatma Gandhijiki-Jay'.

Mr. Sidhva presiding over the Jayanti celebration of Guru Vijaydharmasuri made a fitting speech showing the message of Jainism was the same as that of Mahatma Gandhi. He implored the state to stop animal killing in the name of religion.

At another meeting he addressed, the local students whom he exhorted to be ready to respond to the call of the country if and when it comes.

Kher For Belgaum

(From A Correspondent.)

BELGAUM, Sept 16.

Mr. B. G. Kher, ex-Prime Minister, of Bombay, will arrive at Belgaum on Thursday by the 10-30 morning passenger train. A public reception has been arranged at all stations from Shedbal to Belgaum. He will open Urban Bank building in the afternoon and will address a public meeting in front of the Local Board office the same evening

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 17 April, 2017

ON THE AIR

TUESDAY, SEPT. 17.

Bombay I—Programme

244 metres (1,231 kc/s)

7-30 a.m. News in Marathi. 7-40 News in Gujarati. 7-50 Yoga on the Air. 8 Keep fit. 8-10 G. N. Joshi. 8-30 Instrumental Duet: Sitar and Sarod. 8-40 News in Hindustani. 8-50 News in English. 9 Abdul Rehman. 9-15 Wamanrao Sadolikar. 12-30 p.m. Sindhi songs. 12-40 Marathi music. 12-50 Rajen Sirkar. 12-57 News in Hindustani. 1 Duets. 1-10 Ghazals. 1-20 Mutual Understanding: Daily lesson in Eng. and Hindustani. 1-30 News in English. 1-35 Lunch Hour Music. School Broadcasts. 4-15 Musical Prelude 4-20 World History: Talk. 4-35 Kannada Songs. 4-45 Kannada Life and Literature: Talk. 5 Tomorrow. 5-5 Azmat Bai. 5-15 S. Biniwale: Violin recital. 5-25 News in Marathi. 5-30 News in Gujarati. 5-35 A I R Trio: Nautch Dhun. 5-45 Wamanrao Sadolikar. 6 News in English. 6-5 News in Hindustani. 6-10 Talk of the town. 6-15 E. R. Ali: Clarionet solo. 6-20 Abdur Rehman. 6-30 Gujarati Children's Hour. 7 Topical talk (Marathi) 7-15 G. N. Joshi. 7-30 Jaltarang. 7-35 Azmat Bai. 7-45 Narottam Das: Sarangi recital. 7-55 News in Marathi. 8-10 News in Gujarati. 8-25 Talk of the town. 8-30 Rights of Man: Talk. 8-45 Sound-news. 9 News in Hindustani. 9-20 News in English. 9-30 B B C news relay. 9-50 Chamber music.

Bombay II—Programme

41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s)

7-30 a.m. Khadim Husain. 7-50 to 8-40 As in Bombay 1. 8-40 Love Lyrics. 8-50 Jogia on the Hamidi. 9 to 9-30 As in Bombay 1.

31.4 metres (9,550 kc/s)

12-30 to 12-57 p.m. As in Bombay 1. 12-57 Indian music 1 to 1-30 As in Bombay 1. 1-30 Musical Interlude. 1-35 to 2-25 As in Bombay 1.

61.48 metres (4,880 kc/s)

4-15 to 5-25 p.m. As in Bombay 1. 5-25 A I R Vocalist: Marathi Bhavgeet. 5-35 to 6 As in Bombay 1. 6 A I R Vocalist: Marathi Pad. 6-10 to 7-30 As in Bombay 1. 7-30 Commercial news. 7-45 to 7-55 As in Bombay 1. 7-55 Khadim Husain. 8-25 to 9 As in Bombay 1. 9 Khadim Husain. 9-20 Listeners' Letters. 9-35 G. N. Joshi. 9-45 Raj Rani Mira: Musical play in Hindustani.

Delhi I—Programme

338.6 metres (886 kc/s)

5 p.m. Khadim Husain 5-15 Peelu on Surbahar. 5-20 B. S. Rawat. 5-30 Pratap Singh and Party: Bhajans. 5-40 R. R. Chowdhury. 6-15 Mohammad Shafi. 6-30 Puria Kalyan on Sitar. 6-40 Chand Khan. 7 R. R. Chowdhury. 7-15 On the Bookshelf: Review of Urdu books. 7-30 Khadim Husain. 7-45 For Villagers only. 8-30 Hira Bai Barodekar: Class. music. 10 It has happened or a Sarod recital. 10-5 Khadim Husain. 10-20 Mohammad Shafi. 10-30 Hira Bai Barodekar: Class. music. 10-50 Mohammad Shafi.

Delhi II—Programme

60.48 metres (4,960 kc/s)

5 to 7-45 p.m. As in Delhi 1. 7-45 Hira Bai Barodekar: Class. music. 8-5 R. R. Chowdhury. 8-15 Shab-i-Barat: Recitation from Quran. 8-25 Shab-i-Barat: Recitation by Ravish Siddiqi. 8-35 Mohammad Shafi. 8-45 Shab-i-Barat Kya Hai: Talk in Hindustani. 8-55 Afzal Husain. 9 to 9-30 As in Delhi 1. 9-30 Chand Khan. 9-50 Khadim Husain. 10 to 10-5 As in Delhi 1 10-5 My Scrap Book. 10-35 Dance music.

Calcutta I—Programme

(Add 24 minutes to all timings for Calcutta time).

370.4 metres (810 kc/s)

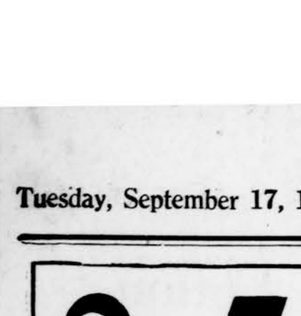
5 p.m. For the Children. 5-50 For the Children. 6-5 Krishna Kumar Kar. 6-15 Gopi Nath Bhattacharya: Esraj solo. 6-30 Musical moods: Programme of vocal and instrumental items. 7-30 Supruti Mozumder: Kavya Sangit. 7-45 Background to the News: Talk in Bengali. 8 Community Song. 8-15 K. C. Dey: Film hits. 8-30 The Jantri Sangha Orchestra. 9 K. C. Dey: Kirtan. 9-30 B B C news relay. 10 Angurbala.

B. B. C. Programme

(19.30 to 22.00 GSD GSI GSF GSG GSV GST and GSJ throughout)

19-30 Richard Green Orchestra on GSV, GSI, GSD, GSJ and GSM.

20-00 Lord Dunseny Play Aurora Borealis. 20-30 "Week by Week"—Talk by Clemence Dane. 20-45 Music Hall with Ken Kean and Laurel Matel Macari and his Dutch Accordeon Serenaders, Suzette Tarri Evelyn Dall, Max Wall and Jack Barty.



Economy!

Besides giving you a perfect shave, the Tata Shaving Stick is fitted with a Bakelite grip which enables you to use every particle of soap. The Tata Stick is long-lasting. And how you will enjoy its rich, soothing lather!

Tata SHAVING STICK

TOMCO SALES DEPT. P.O. Box 528, Bombay.

Knowing people call for the H.P. Sauce because they've learned it makes all meat, fish, cheese and egg dishes doubly delicious.

Unbreached by Rend.

COUGHING ALREADY? —BEWARE!!

IF you already have a cough, don't regard it lightly or neglect to treat it. Safety demands that you stop that cough "like lightning"! And you can! Take some VENO'S Lightning COUGH CURE without delay. That way lies safety. Ideal for all ages from young children to the frail "old folks," it stops coughing instantly, relieves congestion, cuts up the nasty phlegm, strengthens the chest and lungs and arrests the development of dangerous germs. Get a bottle instantly!

The Family Remedy For COUGHS COLDS ASTHMA BRONCHITIS CATARRH WHEEZING SHORTNESS OF BREATH WHOOPING COUGH

Watch for the BLUE SEAL on Every Package Obtainable from All Chemists and Stores

VENO'S LIGHTNING COUGH CURE

E 362-40

LEVYING OF OCTROI DUTY RESENTED

Bassein Citizens Observe Complete Hartal

BASSEIN Sept. 16

As a mark of protest against the Octroi duty imposed by the Municipality on almost all the articles which are essential for human existence, the citizens of Bassein observed complete hartal yesterday.

It is stated that the people were not properly informed by the Municipality of its intention of imposing octroi duty on the articles and the Merchants' Association was also not consulted regarding the matter.

The Citizens expect that the Commissioner of Northern Division, Ahmedabad will inquire into the matter and stop the Bassein Municipality from collecting octroi duty.

Photo Album Seized From Khaksar's House

TANGAIL, (Mymensingh), Sept. 13.

An album of photograph containing photographs of Khaksar leaders of various places in India and of Hitler and other Nazi leaders was seized by the police when they searched the house of a local Khaksar leader. There are photographs in it of Khaksar troops drilling and practising gun-shooting using 'belchas' as their guns.—United Press.

NAMDEO SAMAJIK SANSTHA.

It is proposed to hold a special Prize Distribution Ceremony shortly, under the auspices of the above Sanstha when prizes will be given in memory of the late Messrs. G. R. Sadre, M. M Khandke, Master Bhaskar Kakde, Gangabai Ausarkar, K. G. Bagde, and Chinubai Barodekar, to about 40 candidates who took part in the Elocution Competition held recently, under the presidentship of Mr. J. G. Mahadik

RAILWAY TIME TABLE
G. I. P. Railway.

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Calcutta Mail (via Chheoki)	9-35	20-15
Madras Mail	6-00	22-00
Peshawar-Lucknow (Express)	6-15	22-45
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	9-05	18-05
Madras Express	10.15	14-30
Poona Mail	10-30	17-30
Punjab Mail	12-30	17-40
Nagpur Express	15-00	21-00
Poona Fast Passenger	16-50	11-50
Poona Express	19-32	8-05

B. B. and C. I. Railway.

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Ahmedabad Passenger	5-35	13-50
Delhi Express	6-00	22-15
Kathiawar Mail	6-45	21-30
Gujarat Mail	7-25	22-00
Frontier Mail	8-15	21-15
	(*Mon.)	(Sat.)
The Flying Ranee Surat	9-48	15-10
The Flying Ranee, Surat (Except Monday)	10-58	
The Flying Ranee, Surat (Except Saturday)		18-05
Ahmedabad Passenger	14-15	22-30
Kathiawar Express	18-45	8-45
Baroda Passenger	20-37	9-00

*If Monday is a Bank holiday this train will not run on Tuesday

N. Y. Cotton Market Fears Increased Hedge Selling

TRADE BUYING AND SOUTHERN HEDGING

Loan Support Tells On Price-Structure

Bombay: Sept. 16.

Despite sensational increase in the American cotton crop as shown by the Crop Reporting Board of the U. S. Agriculture, the New York cotton market was remarkably steady. The reasons being: (1) Government loans. This year the Washington administration has slightly increased the loan level. European export business being lost considerably and there being no prospects for increase in export, the subsidy is withdrawn.

2. This year the American cotton crop being late, hedge selling is so far light, but now it is feared that in the near future hedge selling will increase with somewhat depressing effect.

3. In view of war uncertainties speculative activity in cotton market is greatly reduced and there being absence of speculative long interest, the market ignored the sensational increase in the official crop estimate.

At the top of this situation, Brazilian cotton prices being attractive some sales were made to Canadian Mills and some hedges were being covered in near months on the New York Cotton Exchange.

According to the New York Cotton Exchange Service estimate of world consumption of American cotton for the year 1939/40 will be 1,29,35.000 bales against 11,315,000 bales in 1938/39. The world carryover of American cotton is estimated 1,26,49,000 bales against 1,41,37,000 bales last season. The market is likely to be irregular and there is fear that the Southern hedge selling may increase next month.

NEW YORK MARKET

On Saturday the New York cotton market opened steady. Trading was restricted largely to trade buying and hedge selling with orders divided. The market was cautious.

At the opening December was unchanged at 9.26 and declined to 9.25. October option fluctuated between 9.31 and 9.32 and the session closed at a net gain of one point at a decline of one point. Spot cotton was one point lower at 9.81c per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton futures market was quiet and irregular and closed at a decline of one point to a rise of 2 pts. Spot cotton was unchanged at 9.45c per lb.

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York October highest 9.32 (10 a.m.); lowest 9.31—01 (10-9 a.m.)

Messrs. Chunlal Mehta and Co. Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—

New York—Market is narrow. Trade buying met with hedge selling.

LONDON RUBBER MARKET

London, July 24

Messrs. Symington & Wilson have issued the following report:—

Up to Friday, the rubber market was steady and since the beginning of the week has been firm with more enquiry for forward positions. The rise in price on the week ranges from 5/16d. for Spot to 1/2d. in the more distant positions.

American Reserve Stock: Particulars of the agreement announced at the beginning of this month whereby America is to buy a reserve stock of 100,000 to 150,000 tons of rubber have now been published. The rubber is to be bought by the Rubber Reserve Company which has been formed for the purpose by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and the stock acquired is to be maintained intact until 31st December 1943, after which it will be sold at a rate of not more than 100,000 tons per annum in such a way as to cause as little disturbance as possible to the rubber market. American manufacturers will continue to buy rubber for current requirements in the usual way and should their stocks fall below 150,000 tons the Rubber Reserve Company is to increase its holding accordingly. So far we have no information as to how the rubber is going to be bought.

AMERICAN TYRE TRADE

We give below the American tyre figures for May together with those for April and for May last year for comparison:—

	Production	Deliveries	Manufacturers' Stock at the end of month
May 1940	5,415,314	5,720,249	10,576,247
April 1940	5,105,963	5,009,762	10,881,029
May 1939	4,472,767	4,800,261	9,539,813

Both production and deliveries are again high and show an improvement compared with the previous month and particularly compared with the corresponding month last year. The increase in deliveries is due to the exceptionally large replacement demand which amounted to 3,635,652 units. Deliveries for original equipment show a slight seasonal decline compared with April.

BANKERS' CLEARING

Cheques delivered through the Bombay Bankers' Clearing House during the week ending 13/9/1940 were as under:—

Number of cheques—1,13,266.

Amount of cheques—Rs. 12,82,21,459/3/1.

INCOME-TAX AND EXCESS PROFITS TAX

(From A Correspondent.)

A delegation of the Incorporated Accountants' Bombay and District Society consisting of Mr. E. J. Dastur, President, Mr. R. K. Dalal, Vice-President, Mr. M. D. Dubash, Secretary, Mr. M. P. Mistry and Mr. K. S. Engineer waited upon Mr. Sheehy, Member Central Board of Revenue on Thursday last for an informal discussion on important points on Income-tax. Mr. Murphy. The Commissioner of Income-Tax and Mr. W. Ayres, Special Officer for administration of Excess Profit Tax were also present.

REGISTRATION OF PARTNERSHIP

It was pointed out that in the event of a partnership being dissolved or succeeded to by another company the firm not being in existence in the assessment year is invariably assessed as an unregistered firm. Mr. Sheehy stated that partnership can be registered, provided that the firm is in existence in the assessment year and the partners give notice of dissolution before they break up.

The Delegation then referred to the hardship in case of partnership when a return is made and afterwards a partner dies and no time is allowed to the assessee to submit a new Partnership Deed for registration

The Delegation then pointed out that refund of tax on dividends is lost to both the partners and the seller when shares are sold cum dividends after the transfer books are closed. Mr. Sheehy stated that refunds could be granted if the purchaser proved that at the time of assessment the shares actually belonged to him.

In the case of assessment where the Counterfoils of Dividend Warrants are available, Mr. Sheehy promised that this matter will be further looked into.

Attention of Mr. Sheehy was then drawn to the difficulty of producing Books in case of Foreign Companies for 3 years prior to previous year in compliance with 22 (4) Notice. Mr. Sheehy assured that except in case frauds, no such order will be made.

The occasion was also utilized for the discussion of Excess Profits Tax with Mr. C. W. Ayers

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay: Sept. 16.

In the absence of speculative activity the local Bullion Market continues dull and price fluctuations were narrow. Upcountry demand has fallen off and foreign markets being quietly steady, the local market remains uninteresting. To-day there was a restricted turnover and prices fluctuated within a narrow range. The session was dull and traders are awaiting developments. Quotations were as under:—

	GOLD	SILVER
Ready	Rs. 41 15 9	63 1 6
Bhadrapad	Rs. 42 0 6	63 1 0
Sovereigns Rs. 28/6.		

SUGAR MARKET

Bombay: Sept. 16.

Fine White Java Sugar per cwt:—

Shipment September Rs. 8/12 F.B.H.

Indian Sugars Ready:—

Ready ordinary Rs. 14/8 to 14/14

Ready large grain Rs. 14/15 to 15/8.

Tone:—Quiet.

LINSEED AND WHEAT.

Bombay, Sept 16

There was scattered selling in Linseed but wheat was steady with short covering in near month. The session was a brief one and closing quotations were as under:

Linseed September	Rs. 5 8 0
Linseed May	5 14 0
Wheat September	4 1 0
Wheat January	3 15 6
Wheat May	3 14 3

TATA IRON AND STEEL COMPANY, LIMITED

Messrs. Tata Sons, Limited, Managing Agents for the Tata Iron and Steel Company, Limited, report the working of the Company for the quarter ending 30th June 1940.

	Production.	Despatches
Pig Iron	301,500	42,100
Steel Ingots	259,200	.....
Semi-finished steel for sale	37,700	37,400
Finished Steel	162,300	154,780

Receipts. The gross value of invoices of materials despatched during the quarter ending 30th June 1940, was approximately Rs. 374.79 lakhs.

BOMBAY YARN QUOTATION

HEDGE CONTRACT RATES

Bombay: Sept. 16.

Yarn No.	October	December	February
6 1/2s.	122	124	126
10 1/2s.	136	138	140
20 1/2s.	168 1/2	170 1/2	173
40s.	236	238	240

PEPPER AND GINGER PRICES

Bombay: Sept. 16.

(The Pepper and Ginger Merchants' Association, Ltd.)

	Rs.as.ps.
Pepper ready Alleppey per candy	...79 0 0
Pepper Bhadarwa Sud 15 per candy	77 8 0
Pepper Maha Sud 12 per candy	.....82 0 0
Ginger ready bleached per cwt	.....15 0 0
Ginger Maha Sud 15 per cwt	.....13 12 0

Tin Satistics For June

World production of tin in June 1940, is estimated at 19,600 tons, against 17,500 tons in May. The total production in the first half of 1940 was approximately 102,900 tons, compared with 63,200 tons in the first half of 1939.

Exports from the countries signatory to the International Tin Agreement and over and under-exports at the end of June are given below in tons of tin:—

	April	May	June End	June
Bolivia	2,706	3,098	3,261	—10,000
Malaya	3,830	6,809	7,928	— 293
Neth. E. Indies	2,215	2,721	3,162	+ 658
Nigeria	929	947	861	+ 1,474
Thailand	1,232	1,322	1,786	+ 867

Tin consumption in the United Kingdom totalled 15,740 tons in the first six months of 1940, against 10,341 tons in the corresponding period of 1939, showing an increase of more than 52 per cent. United States deliveries increased by 68 1/2 per cent from 30,000 tons in the first half of 1939 to 50,609 tons in the first half of the current year.

World stocks of tin, including smelters' stocks and carry-over, were 41,211 tons at the end of June, 1940, compared with 40,783 tons a month before and with 39,368 tons at the end of June 1939.

At the meeting of the International Tin Committee held on July 8th the quota of tin production for the third quarter of 1940 was revised from 100 per cent to 130 per cent of the standard tonnages, and this revised rate will remain in force for one year from July 1st, 1940. The higher rate of production provides for the accumulation of a reserve stock of 75,000 tons of tin in the United States of America.

AUDITED RETURNS OF TRAFFIC

The statement of the various Railways under Messrs. Killick Nixon and Co.'s Agency for the month of June:—

	For June 1940.	Increase + or Decrease — when compared with June 1939.	Increase + or Decrease — when compared with corresponding period of previous year.
Tapti Valley Rly.	Rs. 2,28,391	+ Rs. 52,587	From 1/1/1940 to 30/6/1940 Rs. 16,92,803 + Rs. 3,30,589
Ahmedabad Prantej Rly	Rs. 1,11,858	+ Rs. 15,336	Rs. 6,27,770 — Rs. 1,050
Guzerat Railways	Rs. 42,227	+ Rs. 2,331	From 1/4/1940 to 30/6/1940 Rs. 1,49,746 + Rs. 16,780
Central Prov. Rlys.	Rs. 56 632	+ Rs. 17,554	From 1/10/1939 to 30/6/1940 Rs. 5,07,921 + Rs. 65,898
Mandra Bhon Rly	Rs. 15,287	+ Rs. 5,016	Rs. 1,42,599 + Rs. 13,023
Sialkot Narowal Rly.	Rs. 36,344	+ Rs. 5,808	Rs. 3,30,912 + Rs. 27,068

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay: Sept. 16.

The general attention of the local Cotton market is diverted towards Sewree Cotton Green where the session of the All-India Congress Committee is held and with a view to provide facility to attend to-day's session the market was open for one hour only.

Following a decline of one point in New York cotton futures, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 197/8 for Broach A/M. delivery and improved to Rs. 198 under scattered buying. Later on there was some long liquidation and prices declined to Rs. 196/8.

At the decline there appeared short covering of the routine nature and prices recovered to Rs. 197/8. The market closed at 1 p.m. as under:—

F G M G Broach April/May	Rs. 197/4
Fine M G Oomra Dec/Jany	Rs. 175/8
F G M G Bengal Dec/Jany	Rs. 141/8

COTTON PARITY

Broach A/M below Liverpool May 249 penny points at Exch 1/6

Broach A/M below New York May 127 cent points at Exch 331

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay: Sept. 14.

		Highest	Lowest	Closing at 3 p.m.
Broach	A/M	199 1/4	198 1/4	198 3/4
Oomra	D/J	177	176 1/4	176 1/2
Bengal	D/J	142 3/4	142 1/4	142 1/4

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES

	1940-41	1939-40
F P Bales		
Receipts to date 14-9-40	651000	1074000
Receipts yesterday 14-9-40	14000	36000
Export to date 14-9-40	87000	493000
Stock at Ports 13-9-40	2700000	2387000
Stock at Interior Towns 13-9-40	1889000	2589000
Stock at Liverpool 13-9-40	.....	.....
Visible Supply 13-9-40	.....	.....
Quantity in sight 13-9-40	892000	1705000
Quantity out of sight 13-9-40	.....	.....

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Sept 16

Ready & Delivery Contract New Crop:—

Bengal Fine 147-49 Nov +8; Dec +5; Jan +4

Berar 179-81 Nov +12; Dec +5; Jan +3

C. P. 1 185-87 Nov +22; Dec +16 Jan +13

C. P. 2 180-81 Nov +16; Dec +10; Jan +8

Khandesh 173-76 Nov +5; Dec Par; Jan —4

Muglai 175-76

Broach 189-91

TEJI-MANDI PREMIUMS

Bombay, Sept 16

Groundnuts February	Rs. 4 0 0
Castorseeds May	6 12 0
Cottonseeds January	2 2 0
Silver 2nd settlement	1 4 0
Gold 2nd settlement	0 9 0

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Sept 16

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY Since 1st Sept.

In full-pressed bales

	14-9-90	This year	Last year
Khandesh	30	133	
Central India		550	
Barsi and Nagar	29	3,059	
Hyderabad/Gaorani			
Berar	13	111	
Central Provinces		167	
Total Oomras	72	4,020	
Dholeras	93	322	
N W Provinces		676	
Rajputana		781	
Sind-Punjab	3,305	6,891	1,947
Broach			
Coompta and Dharwar	102	1,387	1,974
Westerns-Northerns	162	964	430
Cocoanada			
Tinnevelly and Cambodia			
Total	3,569	9,407	10,150
Arrived by road to 5th Sept 1940			

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVED

Bombay: Sept. 16.

B I S N Coy's American s s Steel Scientist of 3405 reg tons Capt F O Bornson arrived from New York with general cargo.

SAILED

Lionel Edward's American s s Explorer of 3996 reg tons Capt E C Wilson sailed for Colombo with general cargo.

F F Campbell and Coy's American s s Pres Harrison of 5972 reg tons Capt J E Murphy sailed for New York with passengers, tin, rubber and general cargo.

N Y Kaisha's Japanese s s Okitu Maru of 3958 reg tons Capt Z Okobe sailed for Karachi with general cargo.

IMPORTS

Bombay: Sept. 16.

16289 bales cotton, 256350 pcs and bdls teakwood timber, 2026 bags cloves, 3862 bags copra, 26 bdls old copperware, 80 bags M bark, 50 nos block tin, 648 bags gum, 28 c/s ivory, 705 tusks ivory, 55 c/s Cutch, 25 c/s tinner butter, 50 bls cotton hosiery waste, 240 c/s Safety Matches, 34 c/s cigarettes, 34 bls wln pcegoods, 192 pkgs old machinery, 114 pkgs steel sheet, 173 c/s cotton pcegoods, 68 c/s rayon pcegoods, 900 rolls roofing paper, 85 c/s waste spun silk yarn, 98 pcs empty milk bottles, 36 crts empty bottles and fittings, 50 c/s honey, 60 bls raw silk, 105 c/s milk, 83 boxes chemicals, 35 boxes steel chains, 45 bdls powdered skim milk, 120 c/s cnd pineapple juice, 46 bags betelnuts, 45 c/s cnd tomato juice, 240 slabs tin, 123 dms Ponsol Blue powder, 40 c/s cotton goods, 100 c/s rayon yarn, 61 c/s silk pcegoods, 24 bls cotton fents, 510 c/s cnd asparagus, 427 dms asphalt, 35 c/s copper tubes, 297 dms aniline colours, 60 dms coal tar dye.

EXPORTS

3200 bags myrabollams C Jivanlal, 4733 bgs groundnuts Ralli Bros Ltd; 1334 bags ground nuts Kilachand Devchand and Co Ltd; 300 bls raw cotton Ralli Bros Ltd; 3333 bags groundnut kernals Ralli Bros Ltd; 200 bls raw cotton Japan Ctn Trading Co Ltd; 4500 bls raw cotton T M Kaisha Ltd; 500 bls raw cotton S R Tulshan and Co Ltd; 500 bls raw cotton Konishi and Co Ltd; 18 bags grdnut kernals R Ratilal and Co; 3500 bls raw cotton Anderson Clayton and Co; 2800 bls raw cotton G K Kaisha Ltd; 1120 bags bone senews B Ardeshir and Co; 1700 bls raw cotton N Nagsee and Co; 100 bls raw cotton Kotak and Co; 400 bls cotton waste Sapt T Products (India) Ltd; 20 bls cotton yarn The Bombay Dyeing and Mfg Co Ltd; 6 bls cotton pcegoods The Khatau Makanji Spg and Wvg Co Ltd; 12 bls cotton piecegoods G N Musry, 208 dms castor oil Greaves Cotton and Co Ltd; 300 bls raw cotton Viram Ladha and Co; 710 bags dill seed R Ratilal and Co; 540 bls cotton pcegoods Rallis Bros Ltd; 600 bags crude talc ground powder Cox and Kings)Agents) Ltd; 1280 bags myrabollams H Bhagwandas and Co.

COLOMBO MARKET

COLOMBO: Sept. 16.

Prices of rubber in the local market were: +55 1/4 sheet, 52 crepe. Saturday's closing rate was same. Copra 27.00. Cocoanut oil F.O.B. 190.00. Business done.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

Tata Steel Shares Decline On Increased Selling

Bombay: Sept. 16.

The local Stock Exchange again assumed sagging tendency with moderate selling. Operators are inclined to be cautious in view of European developments.

On Saturday the Wall-St. was a trifle more active with Chemicals abetting Steels and rails, the steady movement resulting in gain up to one dollar with the session closing firm. U. S. Steel shares closed 3/8 up at 54 1/4 and Anaconda Copper Mining shares closed 1/2 up at 21 1/8 dollars.

Forward trading continues in 12 scrips but outside public interest remains at a low rate. During the past last week. prices hardened, but there being no follow-up on the buying side, prices again declined day after day, although it is generally believed that Steel shares at present prices are a safe look-up affording opportunities eventually. No doubt our Steel Industry enjoys very satisfactory position and with large war orders, the progress will continue. It is said that the country's defence has a large scope which will provide enough business to steel industry for several years.

There is a large supply of floating capital and money rates continue easy. The Government has decided to maintain cheap money rates and this fact is bound to attract investment support.

The only difficulty at the moment is that we have no free trading and the market is required to even up all outstanding open forward business. This interest is being liquidated but as long as the market is under this process, it is difficult to find any large increase in business. Thus we are likely to have narrow markets.

Government Securities ruled quietly steady with a moderate investment support. 3 1/2 per cent Paper closed at Rs. 90/1.

Cotton Mill shares failed to show any important change. Business was limited. Bombay Dyeings were unchanged at the minimum of Rs. 900. Both Central Indias and Century shares were quoted at Rs. 250.

Bank shares were quiet Centrals declined to Rs. 35/15 and Reserve Bank shares changed hands at Rs. 100/8. Unions were done at Rs. 5/9/6.

Associated Cements also failed to draw support and price reacted to Rs. 114/8. New India shares were quoted at Rs. 38/4 and Orientals were placed at Rs. 3,650.

Tram shares were quoted at Rs. 127 and Hydros were done at Rs. 168. Tata Powers closed at Rs. 1,355.

Tata Steel Defds were weak on increased selling and declined to Rs. 1,657/8, while Ordinary shares declined to Rs. 322/8. Bombay Burmas declined to Rs. 507/8 and Premier Construction shares closed at Rs. 75. Tata Steel Second Preference shares were quoted at Rs. 140/4.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay: Sept. 16.

Bombay Dyeing (902/8)

Century (252) 250 251 250 252; Oct 251 250

Kohinoor (323) 321 320 317/8; Oct 321 310

New Great (310) Oct 310

Swadeshi (215) Oct 215

Associated Cement (115/4) 115/8 114/12 114/8 115 114/8

Andhra (1547/8) 1547/8

Tram Ordinary (129) 128/8 128/4 127/8

Tata Hydro (169) 168 168/8 168

Tata Power (1348/12) 1352 1350 1352 1355

Tata Steel Deferred (1690) 1680 1675 1665 1670 1657/8; Oct 1675 1670 1660 1657/8 1660

Tata Steel Ordinary (327) 326 326 323/8 323 321/8 324 322; Oct 327 326 322/8 323 322/8

Bombay Steam (265) 262/8 264

Bombay Burma (513/12) 510 507/8; Oct 513/12 510.

TEXTILE SHARES

Bombay, Sept. 16.

100	Ahmedabad Advance	260 0
250	Bombay Dyeing	900 0
100	Century	250 0
100	Central India	250 0
100	Colaba	137 0
100	Coorla	93 12
250	David	345 0
1	E. D. Sassoon Def.	0 5 9
100	Finlay	130 0
100	Gokak	182 0
1000	Hindustan	1920 0
100	Indore	31 0
100	Khatau	98 8
100	Kohinoor	317 8
250	Laxmi	483 4
100	Morarji	170 0
50	Model	60 0
50	Mysore	102 0
200	New Great	310 0
100	Oosmanshahi	55 8
100	Phoenix	283 8
25	Sassoon Silk	70 0
1000	Sholapur	2445 0
50	Simplex	90 0
100	Swadeshi	315 0
100	Swan	127 0
500	Vishnu	1150 0
1000	Western	945 0

BANKS

50-100	Baroda	101 0
250	Central	35 15
500	Imperial	1482 8
125-500	Imp. Contrys.	362 8
50-100	India	134 0
100	Reserve Bank	100 8
5	Union	5 9 6

CEMENTS

100	Associated	114 8

INSURANCE

100	Empire	602 8
15-100	Jupiter	11 4
20	Mercantile	54 0
15-75	New India	38 4
200	Oriental	3650 0
10-55	Vulcan	7 1 6

ELECTRIC

100	Ahmed. Old	157-8
1000	Andhra Valley	1547 8
10	Ajmer	X.D. 10 3
50	Bombay Tram	127 0
100	Bombay Suburban	164 6
10	Broach	12 0
100	Karachi	209 6
100	Poona	107 8
100	Surat	163 12
100	Tata Hydro	168 0
1000	Tata Power	1355 0

RAILWAYS

500	Ahmedabad Prantij	997 8
100	C. Provinces	100 0
100	Dhond Baramati	98 0
100	Gujarat	96 8
100	Mandra Bhon	97 8
100	Pachora Jamner	64 0
100	Surat	158 8
500	Tapti Valley	775 0

MININGS

9	Burma Corporation	5 1
2sh.	Indian Copper	2 1
10	Indian Iron and Steel	27 14
10	Shivrajpur	37 0
30	Tata Steel Def	1657 8
75	Tata Steel Ord	322 8

MISCELLANEOUS

100	Alcock	425 0
10	Air Services	5 4
50	Belapur Sugar	200 0
200	Bombay Safe Dep.	566 4
250	Bombay Steam	264 0
125	B. Burma	507 8
50	B. Burma Cont.	172 8
8sh.	Br. B. Petrol	3 9
50	Bombay Telephone	XD 83 12
100	Ind. Bleaching	103 0
50	Ind. Invest Trust	44 8
100	Ind. Radio Def.	450 0
100	Indian Radio Ord.	392 8
100	Port Canning	79 0
30	Premier Con.	75 0
15	Scindia	18 14
25	Tata Oil Mill	46 12
100	Western I. Match	139 0

PREFERENCE

6	p.c. Bombay Steam	290 0
7	p.c. Bombay Tram (T.F.)	75 0
5	p.c. Central India (T.F.)	583 12
6-1/4	p.c. Prem Const. 1st	115 0
6-1/4	p.c. Prem. Const 2nd	115 0
7	p.c. Tata Hydro	155 0
7 1/2	p.c. Tata Power	1560 0
6	p.c. Tata Steel 1st Pref.	209 6
7-1/2	p.c. Tata Steel 2nd Pref.	140 4
7	p.c Vishnu	675 0

DEBENTURES

3-3/4	p.c. Andhra Valley 1941/48	99 11
6	p.c. Andhra Valley 1941/48	102 0
4	p.c. Bombay Tel. 1943/47	50 8
6	p.c. Hydros	101 12
5	p.c. Morarjee	102 5
5	p.c. Shol (Rs. 70 pd.)	74 0

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay: Sept. 16.

The market presented an easier tone today in absence of buying support. Tata Deferreds, which closed at 1686/4 on Saturday, opened to-day at 1680 and dropped down to 1657/8. The Ordinaries opened a trifle lower at 326 and declined to 322. An easier feeling prevailed in the Textile Section also, where Bombay Dyeings were last transacted at 887/8. Indian Irons were comparatively steady quoting at 27/14.

The following are the important quotations on the Exchange to-day:—

Tata Deferreds (1686

Mahatma Back At The Helm

Jawahar Disarms Opposition

RAJAJI DEFENDS STEP TAKEN AT DELHI

A.I.C.C. Sets Seal Of Approval On Fateful Resolution

With but seven dissentient votes, the All-India Congress Committee which concluded its session on Monday, adopted the resolution sponsored by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and seconded by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel calling upon Mahatma Gandhi to guide the Congress in the future action that is to be taken by it. The Congress Socialist Party supported the resolution.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL

When the All-India Congress Committee reassembled Moulana Abul Kalam Azad announced that he would give an opportunity to the Committee members to take part in general discussion on the resolution moved by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.

Sardar Kartarsingh from the Punjab said that after a careful study of the resolution, he had come to feel that it showed a defeatist mentality. The present situation in India called for a virile programme, which he regretted, had not been indicated in the present resolution. He failed to understand why the resolution did not emphasise the important issues which had been emphasised in the previous resolutions. He failed to understand why undue emphasis had been laid on disarmament at a juncture when the philosophy of the entire world seemed to be based on violence. Could India, with her talk of disarmament, make herself felt so long as the other nations did not believe in disarmament?

Sikh Faith In Gandhiji's Leadership

Sardar Kartarsingh paid his tribute to Mahatma Gandhi in whose leadership the country had full faith. The speaker wanted the Congress to undertake a virile programme under the leadership of Mahatmaji so that the country could achieve freedom without delay.

Mr. Mahesh Dutt who emphasised the need for mass action said that after patiently waiting for two months, the country had been completely disillusioned regarding the intentions of Great Britain. It was clear that the British Government was in no mood to concede the legitimate demands of India. The path which the country had to tread hereafter was therefore clear. Any halfhearted attempt to reach our goal would be suicidal.

PLEA FOR DIRECT ACTION

Dr. Ashraf supported the amendment of Mr. Damodaran urging the launching of direct action on a mass scale. The speaker said that the aim of India at this juncture should be to end the exploitation of this country by British Imperialism. He deplored the attitude shown by the Congres leaders since Ramgarh and said that this attitude was all the more inexplicable at a time when thousands of Congressmen were being clapped in jail.

Dr. Ashraf said that as a believer in Marxian philosophy he considered the Gandhian philosophy to be out of place historically. He emphasised that belief in Marxian philosophy did not necessarily imply faith in violence.

Dr. Ashraf regretted that the resolution moved by Pandit Jawaharlal did not give any definite indication as to the next step which the Congress wanted to take. It looked as though the Congress had lost its battle even before beginning it. There would be no hope for the country without a radical change in the policy of the Congress.

Referring to the Hindu Muslim question, Dr. Ashraf said that no solution had been arrived at because unity had been sought only among the leaders at the top. The problem could never be solved unless an attempt was made to establish contact with the masses with a view to bring about their unity and unless the masses were inspired to take their place in the fight for freedom.

"SERVILE OFFER!"

Mr. Mohamedali Khan (Punjab) said that it was with a great sense of relief that he heard that the "servile offer" made at Poona had been rejected by the Viceroy. The Poona resolution had resulted in the weakening of the Congress anti-war position. It had been made to appear that the deadlock was a constitutional deadlock in which the Government was asked to choose between the offers made by Rajaji and Mr. Jinnah. It strengthened the hands of the Government in pushing on with its war effort. They had started ruthless repression not only against "Leftist" elements, but also against the whole Congress.

Continuing he said that even at Ramgarh Gandhiji had been made 'the leader'. He had then promised them mass civil disobedience, but Ramgarh only proved the first step to the surrender of Poona. They were now being told that there would be no mass struggle. It was, therefore, wrong to characterise it as a return to Ramgarh.

He could understand the view that they should not embarrass Britain merely for the purpose of embarrassing her. But he did not see why India should not launch a struggle for freedom just because a war was going on in Europe. In that struggle he visualised mass civil disobedience and mass no-tax campaigns. He visualised the entire youth of India in revolt. He wanted a united, mass, countrywide civil disobedience. He, therefore, supported the amendments of Mr. Bhagwat and Mr. Damodaran.

Maulana Nuruddin Behari (Delhi) said that at a time when the geography of the world was changing so rapidly the resolution before them did not suggest any effective action. After its record of 200 years' rule they could not trust the British Government to co-operate with it. He urged the formation of a Parallel National Government.

WHO IS INCOMPETENT?

Dewan Chamanlal while criticising the extremist speeches of those who had preceded him said that the resolution under consideration represented the entire reversal of the resolution passed at Poona. That resolution did not ask for Independence, did not ask for a Constituent Assembly, did not even ask for Dominion Status. It offered a practical means of co-operation on a provisional basis.

That offer had been turned down possibly on the ground of incompetence of Indians. That charge should be placed not against the Congress, which in its administration in the provinces, had clearly proved its abilities, but against those people who within a generation had twice placed world in the cauldron of a world war. Such people were incompetent to rule themselves or an Empire.

Proceeding, the speaker asked what the Congress had lost by making the Poona offer. The offer had added to their stature; but the old men of Simla had not recognised the spirit of the offer. Therefore the time had come when they should cease to talk in irresponsible terms but give Gandhiji full and united support. If they did so a time was bound to come when their demands would be conceded.

WHAT RESOLUTION IMPLIES.

Mian Iftikaruddin, President, Punjab Provincial Congress Committee, said that the resolution had brought them down to a low plane because it envisaged a struggle not for freedom nor for the establishment of a National Government. But the resolution sought to secure their civil liberty to carry on propaganda against participation in the war. This implied complete Non-Violence on their part. This was a position fully acceptable to the people of India.

Mr. Ghulam Mohamed Khan (Peshawar) supporting Sardar Sardul Singh Caveeshar's amendment expressed disappointment with the resolution. He had thought that Bombay would give a new lead to the people of this country, but unfortunately the struggle had again been postponed.

SOCIALIST SUPPORT TO MAHATMA

Mr. Meherally, speaking on behalf of the Congress Socialist Party lent whole-hearted support to the resolution. He said that his first reaction on seeing the resolution was to move an amendment but on closer scrutiny he had found the resolution to be worthy of support.

Analysing the present situation, Mr. Meherally said that the Socialists had no doubt in their mind about the need for mass action. Brave words apart, highsounding phrases apart, there seemed to be no way of launching a struggle except by the way indicated in the resolution. Though the terms of the resolution were uninspiring, there were germs of a future struggle in it. Though Mahatma Gandhi, as a born optimist, was likely to entertain some hopes regarding his interview with the Viceroy, there could be no doubt that the British Government would again show an unfriendly attitude towards the Congress. Mr. Meherally pointed out that Mahatmaji had given a definite assurance that he would give a full account of his stewardship. It was clear that Gandhiji would place before the country some kind of a programme in the direction of a struggle in the eventuality of the British Government turning down the humble request of Gandhiji to allow freedom of expression in this country. Some kind of struggle was better than no struggle.

Continuing, Mr. Meherally said that though some Congressmen looked upon Gandhiji as a "nuisance", the Socialists did not consider him to be so. According to them, there was no possibility of a mass struggle in India without the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi. So long as Gandhiji's association with such struggle was indispensable, it was necessary that all the conditions stipulated by him should be fulfilled. Mr Meherally wished to assure Gandhiji that every member of the Congress Socialist Party would be prepared to follow his lead wholeheartedly.

DELHI OFFER ATTACKED

Referring to the Delhi offer, Mr. Meherally said that it was the most "disastrous resolution" in the history of the Congress. He was glad that the resolution did not hold the field any longer. Mr. Meherally bitterly criticised Mr. Rajagopalachari, the author of the Delhi offer and said that it was a matter of good fortune that like the "Italian navy, Rajaji was being kept away" from the official resolution moved by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. The speaker referred to the remarks of Mr. Rajagopalachari at a public meeting at Matunga that it would have been a different matter if the Congress had started a struggle a month ago, a year ago or when the Congress Ministries resigned. Mr. Meherally wished to ask of Mr. Rajagopalachari as to why he had not started such a struggle.

Appealing to the Committee to accept the resolution unanimously, Mr. Meherally said that it was a matter of good fortune that Gandhiji who had drafted the present resolution had helped the Congress to go back to Ramgarh position.

'C. R.' ANSWERS CRITICS

Supporting the resolution, Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar said that Mr. Meherally had began badly. He thought that if Mr. Meherally and other critics were angry with British Government and felt helpless, they should not spend their wrath and resentment against him. If Mr. Meherally and others felt earnestly and eagerly that a struggle should be started and that national resentment should be bottled up and converted into strength and energy for that struggle, they should go out and say that even the little thing that Rajaji had asked for and which the A.I.C.C. had endorsed at Poona, had been refused by the British Government.

With regard to the Poona resolution, Rajaji accepted all that Mr. Meherally said, although the latter remained neutral at the time, if his memory served him right. Rajaji admitted that he had made an inadequade proposal for the redemption of this country. But even that inadequate proposal had been rejected by the British Government.

Proceeding, Rajaji observed that what they had asked for in the Poona resolution was a small thing. But he maintained that what he did was not a small and a wrong thing. It was a big thing and a right thing, and as far as he was concerned, it was a good thing that they did.

He, however, agreed that they had asked for a very much smaller thing than they wanted. But it was a substantial offer and the British Government rejected it in a manner which spelt the greatest danger to them.

NOT A RUSE, BUT A TECHNIQUE

Continuing Rajaji said that a number of speakers had suggested that the present resolution was a ruse and there was nothing substantial in it and that what they required was a mass movement. His answer to those critics was that during all those 150 years of British rule, mass movement was required. But did they start it? They did not do so, because they had accepted a particular kind of weapon, namely non-violence. There was no use in confusing the technique. If they had accepted the great weapon of Satyagraha, or non-violence, they had rejected bows and arrows. There was no use trying to deal with Mahatma Gandhi's technique in the same way as they dealt with guns or soldiers. There was no comparing one technique with another.

Now they had accepted Gandhiji's leadership and it was no use accepting it with half-heartedness. It was necessary that they should have complete faith in their General and if they had no faith, the whole foundation would fail.

They might ask, Rajaji added, why Gandhiji had not put forward the Independence issue. There were substantial reasons for this, which even though not clear to them, were clear to the only General. He knows very well against whom this Satyagraha was to be started. They could not offer Satyagraha against a stone wall, although they knew that it was an obstacle and that it should be removed. Even as it is, it was absolutely impossible to extract anything from such an enemy, because he was in a peculiar condition and they themselves were in a peculiar condition and had their limitations.

TIME COME FOR STRUGGLE

Proceeding Rajaji said that he supported the resolution because there was sufficient cause for starting a struggle now, although the struggle had been circumscribed by its aims. There was now a threat of self-extinction.

Explaining the resolution, he said that its implication was that if they did not exercise their capacity for struggle now, their spirit would die and the national flame might even be blown out for a time. Hence it was necessary to carry on struggle in the only manner in which Satyagraha could be carried on.

BRITAIN ON WRONG TRACK

He maintained that there was no difference between the Poona resolution and the present one, as far as non-violence for the attainment of freedom was concerned. The real difference was that the former dwelt on the necessity of dealing with force as far as the State was concerned. They agreed that force was necessary to defend the State and so they agreed to contribute their genuine share. If the British Government rejected their proposal, Rajaji asked whether it was their shame or the shame of the A.I.C.C. It seemed to him that the British Government was proceeding, from step, to step, to a wrong position. They had, however, decided for the time being to discard force. If any difficulties had stood on their way, they were now removed, not because Rajaji had changed his opinion, but because Britain had given unconscious aid to them, in arriving at the present resolution.

FRONTIER BEHIND GANDHIJI

Dr. Khan Saheb supporting the resolution said that those who were ready for a fight, would find in it nothing but a struggle. He said that they should hand themselves over to the leader, not as constitutionalists but as soldiers. Being himself a soldier, he always thought in terms of action. When the danger zone was approaching, they should be united under a leader. He considered Mahatmaji to be a leader, not because he was a saint, but because he was the bravest man in the whole world. He assured them that the whole of Frontier where there was no Muslim League and no Pakistan, was with them.

Mr. Kedarnath Saigal while speaking in support of Sardar Sardul Singh Cavesheer's amendment and protesting against the resolution in giving leadership to Gandhiji, was interrupted by Lala Deshbandhu Gupta who asked the speaker whom else he wanted as the leader.

Mr. Saigal, in replying amidst laughter in which Gandhiji also joined, stated that he would like to have either Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru or Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel. Mr. Saigal added that Gandhiji had served them for the last 50 years. The usual period for a pension was 30 or 25 years (laughter). Why should not Gandhiji be given pension? (more laughter) He thought it was overdue.

DELHI OFFER EXPOSED BRITISH GOVT.

When the Committee resumed after tea Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel speaking in support of the resolution said that unlike the one passed at Poona, the present resolution had the unanimous support of the members of the Working Committee.

Explaining the circumstances which led to the passing of the Delhi resolution he said that for the last 20 years the Congress had been fighting the British Empire on one issue or another. A time came when they had accepted offices in the Provinces. But the real nature of Provincial autonomy was revealed when India was made a party to the war without either the Central Assembly or the Provincial Assemblies being consulted. They had, therefore, adopted an attitude of non-co-operation by withdrawing the Ministries. But when France fell, they thought that because Britain was in difficulties she might be prepared to accept a compromise. They accordingly modified their attitude. It meant that Gandhiji would not be with them; but they were prepared to take that risk.

According to the terms of the Ramgarh resolution Gandhiji had the right to insist that they should follow his policies. But he was not the man to insist on his own course. Nor did the Working Committee want to follow him without having full faith in his policy. They did not want, like the Socialists, to transplant Gandhiji's head on their body.

Continuing Sardar Patel said that they had not lost anything by making the Delhi offer. It had only resulted in their getting a clear picture of the mind of the Secretary of State. The British Government wanted to suppress the whole spirit of Indian Nationalism.

AMENDMENTS CONSIDERED

Dealing with some of the amendments Sardar Patel said that Sardar Sardul Singh Caveeshar's amendment was self-contradictory. It wanted them to rally to Gandhiji's help, but not on his conditions. If they wanted Gandhiji's guidance they should accept his conditions. Just as the Viceroy's declaration represented the united view of all parties in Britain, the Congress answer too should have the united support of all sections of the Congress.

As for the criticisms regarding the issue on which a struggle was to be launched, he said that there was no question of issues when they were being choked to death. They had to struggle to live

Certain amendments had suggested mass struggles. Those who suggested these amendments had missed the mark because they nourished exotic ideas which had no deep root in the minds of the people. That was exactly where Gandhiji's guidance was most needed. If these friends could first create the requisite non-violent atmosphere, Gandhiji would no doubt launch mass civil disobedience without any suggestions from them.

Mr. Shafi Ahmed said that there was no greater man than Mahatma Gandhi and criticised those who said that the Gandhian philosophy was dead.

THE CONTRAST

Mr. T. Prakasam said that the temper of Indian leadership and the heart of the Indian people were radically different from those of the British. People in India had felt deeply for Britain, had sympathised with her. But the British Government had not shown any change of heart.

With the best of intentions, the Congress had gone so far as to shed its non-violence in order to help the British. But the British had at once read something sinister into it. Much time had been lost by this deviation in Congress policy. He now wanted to assure Gandhiji that the people were with him, they had accepted non-violence and would follow wherever he led them.

CONDITIONS FOR MASS ACTION

Jawahar Replies To Debate

Replying to the debate, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru said that some of the amendments were not relevant to the point at issue but were in the nature of expression of personal views of the sponsors of amendments. There was no need for such amendments. Referring to the amendment of Mr. Damodaran which urged the launching of direct action on a mass scale and mentioned specific items of activity, Pandit Jawaharlal said that mere talk was of no avail. In deciding on important issues it was necessary to take into consideration the prevailing conditions in the country. Pandit Jawaharlal wished to emphasise, that he was not opposed to mass movements, but if such a movement was to be undertaken merely for the sake of slogans, he could not put his seal of approval. It was necessary to adjudge their own strength and ensure that they were equal to the task before launching any campaign. The country could not afford to ignore the likely reactions of the step taken by them on the rest of the world because India could not afford to isolate herself from the rest of the world.

Pandit Nehru assured the Committee that the Congress leaders were not desirous of shutting out criticism of the resolutions sponsored by them. The leaders wanted every member to be vigilant so as to insure against any wrong step being taken by the Congress. The A. I. C. C. was a democratic Assembly. It was as a democratic Assembly that the Committee called upon Mahatma Gandhi to give a lead to the country. Gandhiji himself desired that the Committee should function.

DISARMAMENT

Referring to the amendment of Pandit Jiwanlal from Bengal urging the deletion of the last para of the resolution relating to disarmament, Pandit Jawaharlal said that he was unable to understand the justification for such deletion. Personally he thought that the paragraph was a perfect one or was "at least a good imitation of a perfect paragraph." A member who disagreed with that paragraph could be described as one who was not only out of tune with Mahatma Gandhi but also out of tune with the modern conditions of the world.

MAHATMA AND MASS STRUGGLE

Replying to the critics of the official resolution, Panditji said that it was necessary to consider the wider implications of the resolution. Mahatmaji had made it clear that he did not want to start mass civil disobedience. But as Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel had remarked in his speech, Gandhiji would never hesitate to launch such a campaign when he found that the time was ripe. Pandit Jawaharlal believed that a mass movement would come whether they wanted it or not. For instance, if the Government banned the entire Congress organisation what would be the result except a mass movement?

IMPERIALISM ON THE WANE

Questioned by a member of the Committee if he could give an assurance that the Working Committee would not repeat the history of Poona, if the Viceroy sought India's armed assistance, Pandit Jawaharlal said :—"So far as the Poona resolution is concerned, it is dead and gone. So far as I am concerned, the question of associating myself on the Congress with the British Government is a thing which I cannot conceive."

Continuing Panditji said that he was convinced that Britain could not keep India in bondage for an indefinite period. There were forces at work which would lead to the liberation of India soon. Imperialism was on the wane though he could not predict as to when it would die out completely.

What India was concerned with at the moment was the question as to who was the best man to lead the country and what was the most practical solution of the problem facing India. Panditji was sorry to find that the critics of the resolution had failed to take note of this vital factor and had even gone to the extent of using language which was not worthy of them. These critics had failed to understand the resolution in its proper spirit. The speaker maintained that India had every right to launch a struggle for asserting its elementary rights. The Congress which had been built up through the sufferings and sacrifices of millions of Indians was threatened with self-extinction. The Congress could not watch idly, while this danger was overtaking it. If a movement were to be forced upon the Congress, no one would have to shoulder the blame except the British Government.

After Pandit Nehru's speech, Mahatma Gandhi addressed the A. I. C. C.

SHORT SHRIFT TO AMENDMENTS

The debate on the resolution and amendments having concluded, the President announced that voting would take place.

Pandit Jiwanlal from Bengal withdrew his amendment which urged the deletion of the last paragraph of the resolution relating to disarmament.

Mr. Kelappan from Kerala also withdrew his amendment suggesting verbal alterations in that paragraph of the main resolution which related to disarmament.

The amendment of Sardar Sardulsigh Caveshar urging the "Working Committee to take, with the help and guidance of Gandhiji, such mass action for the attainment of Swaraj as it deemed necessary" was put to vote and declared lost, only five members voting in favour of it.

The amendment of Mr. Damodaran from Kerala urging the launching of mass action including no-tax and no-rent campaign and strikes of industrial workers for the realisation of India's goal of independence was next put to vote. The amendment was declared lost, only 7 members voting for it.

RESOLUTION CARRIED

The main resolution was next put to vote and declared carried, all except 7 members voting in favour of it. The following members voted against the resolution :—Mr. Mohamedali from the Punjab; Dr. Ashraf, Mr. Ghulam Mohamedkhan from the Frontier Province, Mr. Damodaran from Kerala, Mr. Bhagwat, Mr. Atmaram Patil and Mr. V. M. Kunte from Maharashtra.

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, the Congress President, then wound up the proceedings with an inspiring speech.

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai proposed a hearty vote of thanks (on behalf of the B. P. C. C.) to the members of the A. I. C. C. who had responded to their invitation. He also thanked the Chairman and members of the Board of the East India Cotton Trade Association for putting their building at the disposal of the B. P. C. C. and also for all the other facilities which they had provided. It was not merely an act of generosity, but it was an act of association with the aspirations of the Indian people. In particular he thanked Sir Purushottamdas Thakurdas and Mr. Bhavanji Arjun Khimji for their hospitality.

The session concluded with the singing of the "Vande Mataram."

New York Cotton

COTTON:

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES
DECEMBER 1940

	New York, Sept 16
Previous closing	9.25
To-day's opening	9.26
Difference	+01
To-day's closing	not received
Difference	

BROACH EXPECTATION
Broach April/May ..... not received

LIVERPOOL COTTON
OCTOBER 1940

	Liverpool, Sept 16
Previous closing	7.74
To-day's opening	7.73
Difference	—01
To-day's closing	7.78
Difference	+04

NEW YORK COTTON
New York, Sept 16

The New York cotton was moderately active on scattered enquiry but the general activity was very much restrained as traders were watching European developments.

Trading in December began at 9.26 i.e. one point higher than the last closing. Prices steadied on stray buying orders but trading thereafter was quiet and featureless.

The following were opening ranges on New York Cotton Exchange :—

The following were opening ranges on New York Cotton Exchange :—
October (9.32/32) 9.32/32
December (9.26/26) mutilated
March (9.09/09) mutilated

LONDON COMMODITIES
SEEDS
London, Sept 16

Castorseeds September October (£17 3/4 quoted) £17 3/4
Linseed Bombay Calcutta September October (£16 1/4 quoted) £16 1/4
Linseed La Plata September (£12 quoted) £12
Groundnuts Coromandal September October (£14 5/8 quoted) £14 5/8

JUTES
Dundee September (£29 1/2) £30
Lightning September (£27 1/2) £28

RUBBER
Spot (not received) 12 1/16d nominal
Forward January March (not received) 12d. nominal

METALS
Tin (£243 buyers; £243 1/2 sellers. Dull) £239 buyers; £240 sellers. Steady at the decline.
Electric Copper (£62) £62
Lead Foreign Cash (£25) £25
Glasgow Iron No. 3 (123 sh.) 123 sh.

BULLION AND SEEDS
Bombay, Sept 16

There was no trading during the night session.

CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE

Jutes In Request At Lower Levels

CALCUTTA, Sept 16

General tendency of the market seemed to be steadier to-day after the week-end. Coals kept steady, so also teas and cottons but without business passing. Jute shares were in a fair request at lower levels. Government securities kept steady and unchanged.

The following are the closing quotations :—

Government securities : 3 per cent Government Paper 77/8 small odd lot; 3 1/2 per cent 90/2; 3 per cent new loan 1963/65 90/3 small lot; 4 per cent loan 1960/70 105/9 small lot; 5 per cent 1945/55 111/10 small lot; 3 per cent Punjab bonds 1952 94/6.

Banks : Imperial conty 366; Reserve 100.

Cottons : Kesoram 5; New Victoria ordy 1/4.

Coals : Amalgamated 24/7; Bhalgora 4/8; Burrakur 1 small lot; Churulia 1/9; Dhemo Main 13/4; East Indian 15; New Beerbhoom 14/4; Raneegunge 23/8; Satpuknria and Asansol 1/1; Talcher 1/11.

Jutes : Albion 205 small lot; Anglo-India Pref 153; Barnagore 93 small lot; Belvedere 340 c div; Cheviot 190; Clive 20/2; Craig 1; Ganges 245; Gourepore 597; Howrah 47/12; Hukumchand 6; Kamarhatty 425; Naskarpara 13/2; National 19/12 small lot; New Central 268 ex div; Presidency 4/1; Reliance 40;

Minings : Burma Corporation 5/1; Consolidated Tin 2/15; Indian Copper 2/2; Karanpura Development 9/12; Tavoy Tin 1; Bengal Chemical pref 16/13; Bareilly Electric 12/4; Benares Electric 13/4; Bengal Telephone pref 11/13; Bhagalpore Electric 9 ct; Rawalpindi Electric 21/14 ex div ct.

Engineering Companies : Braithwaite Co. 8/6; Britannia Building and Iron 88/4; Britannia Eng 7/8; Burn and Co ord 350; Hukumchand Steel ord 8/3; Defd 2; Indian Galvanizing 26/8; Indian Iron and Steel 28/8; Marshalls 1/10; Saran Eng 4/10; Steel Corpn Ord 16/9.

Miscellaneous : B I Corpn ord 4/6; Pref 165; Calcutta Trams 13; Dunlop Rubber ord 30/10; Indian Wood Products 25; British Burma Petroleum 3/12 ct; Orient Paper ord 7/3; Sree Gopal Paper pref 86; Titaghur ord 16/2; Second Pref 111/8; Humayan Property defd 1.

Sugar share : Carew and Co ordy 8/4; Murree Brewery 12/8;

Tea : Bishnath 21/14; Hattikhira 16/8; Hasimara 36/14.

Debentures : 6 1/2 per cent 1955 Calcutta Municipal 130/8; 6 per cent 1955 Karachi Port Trust 122/4; 6 per cent 1954 Bombay Municipal 122/4; 4 1/2 per cent Bengal Jute Mills 102/8.—A. P.

EXCHANGES:

CROSS RATES
T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON
New York, Sept 16

Previous closing	4.03 3/4
To-day's opening	4.03 1/2

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK
London, Sept 16

Previous closing	4.02 1/8 to 4.03 1/8
To-day's opening	4.02 1/8 to 4.03 1/8
To-day's closing	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/8

T. T. LONDON ON PARIS
London, Sept 16
T T London on Paris not quoted

LONDON SILVER CABLE
London, Sept 16
The following cable was received from London :—
Message mutilated.

LONDON SILVER
London, Sept 16
Spot (23 7/16d) 23 7/8d —1/16
Forward (23 1/4d) 23 5/16d +1/16

LONDON GOLD
London, Sept 16
Gold Bars Fine per ounce (£8-8-0) £8-8-0

LONDON EXCHANGES
London, Sept 16
London Exchange opened with the sterling dollar at 4.02.50 to 4.03.50 which is officially fixed rate

CROSS RATES
London on Bombay (1-4) 1-4
Paris on Bombay (unquoted) unquoted
New York on Bombay (30.32) 30.32
New York on Milan (unquoted) unquoted
London on Shanghai (0-3 3/8 to 0-3 3/4) 0-3 3/8 to 0-3 3/4
London on Kobe (1-2 to 1-2 1/8) 1-2 to 1-2 1/2

DISCOUNTS
3 months (1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent) 1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent
4 months (1 1/16 to 1 1/8 per cent) 1 1/16 to 1 1/8 per cent
6 months (1 1/4 to 1 1/4 per cent) 1 1/4 to 1 1/4 per cent

Jute Control Advisory Board

CALCUTTA, Sept 16

An Advisory Board under the Bengal Jute Regulation Act, 1940, with Mr. H. S. E. Stevens, I.C.S., Special Officer (Jute) as Chairman and ten members, has been appointed by the Governor of Bengal.

The function of the Board will be to advise the Government regarding the question of fixation of the quota of area on which jute may be grown by the cultivators for the coming year and any other matter concerning the regulation of the growing of jute, which may be referred to it by the Government.—A. P.

Deccan Sardars' Durbar

POONA, Sept 16

A Durbar will be held by H. E. the Governor of Bombay for the Sardars in the Deccan to-morrow evening at the Council Hall, Poona.

The first class Sardars will be presented to His Excellency on his arrival whereafter His Excellency will deliver an address.—A.P.

BOMBAY and SUBURBS

Local Engagements

To-day

Hindu Bhadarwa Vad 1, 1996
Muslim: Shaban 14, 1359
Parsi: Farvardin 13, 1310
Hightide: 0-18, 12-28
Lowtide: 6-02, 18-29
Sunrise: 6h. 27m.
Sunset: 6h. 40m.

Domestic Occurrence

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

Mr. Ebrahim Manji and family hereby gratefully acknowledge various telegrams and letters of condolence received from various friends, relatives, firms and associations in regard to the sad and untimely death of Mr. Mahomed Manji (on the 4th night), partner of Ebrahim Manji & Co., and President of H. H. the Aga Khan's Supreme Council of Kathiawar. All will kindly excuse this public acknowledgment as it is not possible to reply individually.

SANATANIST MEETING

Under the auspices of Vedic Rashtrashashan Sangh, a public meeting of the Sanatani Hindus will be held at Chowpatty today (Tuesday) at 5 p.m. (S.T.) on "Untouchability and the present situation in India."

THE PROGRESSIVE GROUP

Under the auspices of the Group, Mr. S. Satyamurti, will address a meeting on "The Present Political Situation" at Greens today (Tuesday) at 6-30 p.m.

BOMBAY WAR GIFTS FUND

Amount previously acknowledged: Rs. 16,69,958-14-1. Grand total on Monday Rs. 17,26,305-9-10.

TRADE MARKS REGISTRATION!!!

JUST OUT JUST OUT!

NEW LAW OF TRADE MARKS AND DESIGNS.

BY P. N. RAY, B.L.

THE ONLY AND FIRST OF ITS KINDS IN INDIA.

Containing the entire New Trade Marks Act of 1940, besides exhaustive commentaries on the Law and procedure of the registrations of Trade marks, Trade names and Designs. Useful alike to Lawyers and commercial people. Price Rs. 2/-. C. C. Roy & Co., Post Box 10405, Calcutta, Premier House of Patent & Trade Mark Attorneys.

METRO

DAILY AT 3-30-6-30-10 P.M.
TELEPHONE 31045

LAST 3 DAYS!

TRACY'S GREATEST ROLE!
Spencer TRACY AS EDISON, THE MAN
with Rita JOHNSON Lynne OVERMAN Charles COBURN Gene LOCKHART HENRY TRAVERS FELIX BRESSART
A CLARENCE BROWN Production
Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer PICTURE

For Blood, Veins, Arteries and Heart

Elasto REGISTERED *The Wonder Tablet*

There's Nothing Like It!

Take It—And Stop Limping!

EVERY sufferer should test this wonderful new Biomedical Remedy which brings quick relief from pain and weariness and creates within the system a new health force; overcoming sluggish, unhealthy conditions, increasing vitality and arousing to full activity the inherent healing powers of the body. No ailment resulting from poor or sluggish circulation of the blood can resist the curative action of 'Elasto.' Bad blood and anaemic conditions are quickly overcome, the heart becomes steady, the arteries supple, skin troubles clear up, leg wounds *heal naturally and the cure is lasting*, piles vanish and rheumatism, in all its forms, is literally swept out of the system. This is not magic, *although the relief does seem magical*; it is the natural result of revitalised blood and improved circulation brought about by 'Elasto'—*the tiny tablet with wonderful healing powers.*

Read what Users of 'Elasto' say:

"No sign of varicose veins now."
"All signs of phlebitis gone."
"Completely healed my varicose ulcers."
"Now free from piles."
"Cured my rheumatism and neuritis."
"After being indoors for 18 months I can now walk quite well. My heart is stronger and all the pain has left my legs."
"Heart is quite sound again now."
"The swelling from ankles to thighs has entirely gone and I can do a full day's work, keeping on my legs all day."
"'Elasto' has quite cured my eczema."
"My doctor marvelled at my quick recovery from phlebitis, etc."

'ELASTO' re-establishes normal, healthy circulation, *without which there can be no true healing.* NINE TIMES OUT OF TEN THE REAL TROUBLE IS BAD CIRCULATION.

SEND FOR FREE BOOKLET.—You must read the interesting 'Elasto' Booklet, which tells you all about this Great Blood Revitaliser. Get your FREE copy NOW! Send your name and address on a post-card to: The Agent, 'ELASTO,' Dept. 6 D, P. O. Box 258, Bombay. If you wish to start your cure without delay, get a supply of 'Elasto' (with Booklet enclosed) from your dealer, or we will send you, V.P.P., a supply of 'ELASTO,' with Booklet enclosed, Price Rs. 2 or Rs. 3.12 (double quantity), on request.

Manufactured in England by THE NEW ERA TREATMENT CO., LTD. 12740.

ELASTO REGENERATES THE TISSUES

Amusements Of The Day

CAPITOL—"Rose of Washington Square" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Little Old New York" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
METRO—"Edison, The Man" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"The Proud Valley" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"Irene" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Mother India" Daily at 4, 7 and 9-45 p.m.
PATHE—"Woman" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Bandhan" Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"Lapandav" Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m.
MINERVA—"Bharosa" Daily at 4-15, 7 and 10 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Narsi Bhagat" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Bramhachari" Daily at 4, 7 and 9-45 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Dnyaneshwar" Daily at 4, 7 and 9-45 p.m.
NOVELTY—"Alakh Niranjan" Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m.

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE

The Voluntary Social Workers' Training Class will meet to-day (Tuesday) at the League's Head Office, Sandhurst Road, Girgaon, when Mr. J. P. Blackmore, the Safety First Association of India, will deliver a lecture on "Home Safety" from 6 to 7 p.m. (S.T.). Students are requested to attend in time.

PUBLIC MEETING OF CUTCHIS

A public meeting of Cutchi people will be held to-day (Tuesday) at 5 p.m. (S.T.) in the hall of Grain Merchants' Association, Mandvi, to consider the proposal of presenting an address to Seth Vallabhadas Karsondas Natha for his munificent help during last year's famine in Cutch and Kathiawar.

JAMBOREE SCOUT HOME, WORLI

The 9th lecture of the Jamboree Scout Home lecture series will be delivered by Mr. T. B. Bhopale, to-morrow (Wednesday) at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the hall of the Institute (D. D. Chawl No. 33) at Worli.

BOMBAY KERALEEYA SAMAJ

A special general meeting of the Samaj will be held at King George English School, Dadar, on Sunday, the 22nd instant at 9-30 a.m. (S.T.).

BOMBAY WAR PUBLICITY COMMITTEE

Loud Speaker Programme for to-day (Tuesday).

GUJARATI

11-30 a.m. Recorded music. 11-35 News bulletin. 11-50 Recorded music. 11-55 The so-called "Invincible Nazi Army"—A talk. 12 noon. Recorded music. 12-05 p.m. "The Blitzkrieg"—A talk. 12-10 Close down.

5 p.m. Recorded music. 5-05 "The Destroyers"—A talk. 5-10 Recorded music. 5-15 News bulletin. 5-30 Recorded music. 5-35 "Marshal Petain"—A talk. 5-40 Recorded music. 5-45 "History repeats itself"—A talk. 5-50 Close down.

TELEGRAMS FOR U. S. A.

Telegrams for America marked "Fil" i.e "By Wire", by the sender, will be routed via I.R.C. Imperial only. If not marked "Fil", other Trans-Atlantic routings namely IRC-Commercial IRC-French Atlantic Cable or IRC-Western Union Cable are also permissible.

A. R. P. INSTRUCTORS' COURSE

Under the auspices of the St. John Ambulance Brigade Overseas, a Special Series of Lectures comprising the A.R.P. Instructors' Course will commence at Lady Willingdon Building, opposite Metro Cinema, Esplanade Maidan.

The Course consists of about twelve lectures twice a week on Tuesdays and Fridays at 6-30 p.m. and will be illustrated and supplemented by Charts, Models, Diagrams, Slides, Practical Demonstrations in combating Incendiarism, Sand-bagging, Salvage, Incendiary and High Explosive Bombs, Respirators and unique Gas-Chamber Training facilities introduced for the first time in the City for civilian purposes.

TRADES' ASSOCIATION MEETS COMMERCE MEMBER

On Friday, the 13th instant, a deputation from the Bombay Presidency Trades' Association, Ltd. led by Mr. E. W. Fairbrass, Master, and consisting of Mr. J. Williamson, Mr. L. F. Rogers, Mr. C. E. Vogel and Mr. D. R. Wilsdon, Secretary was received by the Hon. Dewan Bahadur Sir Ramaswamy Mudaliar, Commerce Member. The following requests were made and the Hon. Sir Ramaswamy Mudaliar promised that Government would give them its careful consideration: To publish a list of approved agents for the Registration of Trades Marks. To consider the question of establishing the Head Office in Delhi, instead of Calcutta which is in the opinion of this Association, geographically better situated. That, in consideration of the fact that Bombay is the largest importing centre of goods likely to be effected by the New Act, a Branch Office should be opened in Bombay to deal with the Registration of Trades Marks other than Textiles.

SUKKUR RIOTING ECHO

30 Members Of Police Force Departmentally Dealt With

KARACHI, Sept. 15.

Thirty members of police force both armed and unarmed stationed at Sukkur have been departmentally dealt with for alleged dereliction of duty during the riots, some of them have been challaned in courts on various charges while others have been dismissed from service.

A Sub-Inspector has been convicted and awarded six months imprisonment.

The Inspector-General of Police in Sind in the course of a communication to the Court of Enquiry into causes of riots states that once the trouble had broken out in Sukkur and Sukkur District he desired to localise it for he felt that, if trouble were to start in those districts, which had been denuded already of their available reserves and more, it would be very difficult to prevent the whole of Sind being immersed in a communal conflict.

He adds that after discussing this with the District Magistrate, they felt it necessary to apply for maximum military help that could be made available so as to relieve armed force and draft picket in disturbed zones in the district and restore peace by special patrols and special parties.—A. P.

TONGAWALLAS' STRIKE AT LAHORE

LAHORE, Sept. 16

The General strike threatened by the tongawalas of Lahore materialised today when nearly 4,000 of them abstained from plying tongas on hire.

The object of the strike is to protest against the increase in their licence fee by the Municipality from Rs. 3/8 to Rs. 12 and against the abolition of special rates.

In anticipation of the strike, the municipal authorities had been negotiating for the past few days for the introduction of a bus service. At present about a dozen buses are running in the city but their number is expected to increase to 40 by this evening.—A. P.

GATHA SOCIETY

The annual general meeting of the Society will be held to-day (Tuesday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the Library Hall of the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute, 134-136 Apollo Street, Fort, when the members of the Society are requested to be present.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE NEWS

The Hon. Sir Andrew Clow arrived at Government House.

Sardar and Mrs. K. B. Pudumji and Major and Mrs. R. M. Jonas lunched at Government House.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY TIMINGS

The General Traffic Manager, B. B. & C. I. Railway writes:—

With reference to Mr. Raje's letter appearing in your issue of the 16th instant, I have to state that from the 1st of October next there will be the following fast Local trains from Dadar to Church Gate:—

Dadar: 9-24 9-30 9-46 9-58 10-11 10-18 10-32 10-38.

Church Gate: 9-40 9-46 10-2 10-14 10-27 10-31 10-48 10-54.

KARNATAK SANGH

The meeting organised by the Karnatak Sangha and the Kannada Sangha at the Ashtik Samaj, Matunga, on Monday night had to be cancelled as the Karnatak Congress leaders who were to have addressed the meeting were unable to be present owing to the A. I. C. C. session.

A. I. T. U. C. R. C.

A meeting of the Reception Committee of the A. I. T. U. C. 18th Session, Bombay, (together with all the members of all the Sub-Committees appointed) will be held to-day (Tuesday) at 7 p.m. at the Servants of India Society, Sandhurst Road, Bombay.

TO-DAY'S SPECIAL DELHI PROGRAMME

On the occasion of the Shab-i-Barat festival which falls to-day (Tuesday) All-India Radio Delhi, will broadcast a special programme, which will consist of recitation from Quran-i-Sharif, recitation of Verses associated with this occasion, devotional songs and a talk on the significance and importance of this festival; this programme will be radiated on Delhi II (41.15 metres 7290 kls) and Delhi 4—(25.36 metres 11,830 kls) from 8-15 p.m. to 8-55 p.m.—A.P.

Indian Sugar Mills Association

CALCUTTA, Sept. 16

Mr. R. L. Nopany was elected President of the Indian Sugar Mills Association for the year 1940-41 at the Eighth Annual General meeting of the Association held in Cawnpore on September 14.

Mr. Durgaprasad Khaitan and Mr. Krishna Deva were elected Vice-Presidents.—A. P.

High Court

INSOLVENCY APPEAL ALLOWED

Essentials Of Adjudication On Insolvency Notice

(Before the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Kania.)

Jethmal Narandas ..... Appellant (Original Debtor.)

vs.

M. A. Dhoria and Anr. ... Respondents (Original Petitioning Creditors.)

This was an appeal against the Order of Adjudication of the Appellant as an Insolvent passed by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Somjee on 20th August 1940 for failing to comply with the requirements of an Insolvency notice served upon him by the present Respondents.

The Respondents had filed a suit against the Appellant on the basis of a Promissory Note passed by the Appellant for the amount due in connection with the pledge of certain jewellery by him to the Respondents. In the summons for judgment it was stated that two of the items of jewellery pledged by the Appellant had been sold by the Respondents for the aggregate sum of Rs. 3,995. Unconditional leave to defend the suit was granted and when the suit came to a hearing a Consent Decree was taken on 12th February 1940 whereby a further 1-1/2 months' time was granted to redeem the jewellery and if the Appellant failed to do so, the said jewellery would become the property of the Respondents and the Decree would go against the Appellant on the Pro-Note for Rs 3,521-14-0 and Rs. 800 for costs of the suit. The Appellant failed to redeem the jewellery in the time allowed by the Decree, and on that the Respondents took out an Insolvency notice dated 29 June 1940.

A few days before the Order of Adjudication was passed the Appellant alleged that he came to know that the Respondents had obtained the said Consent Decree of 12th February 1940 by fraud practised on the Appellant. The Appellant came to know that the two articles of the pledged jewellery which had been sold by the Respondents had fetched not Rs. 3,995 as he misrepresented, but Rs. 10,250. The Appellant contended that this fraud vitiated the Consent Decree and that no Insolvency notice could be based on it. Mr. Justice Somjee, however, rejected this argument and passed an Order of Adjudication of Appellant as an Insolvent. Against this Order the present appeal was preferred.

Their Lordships on a review of the English authorities on the procedure of Bankruptcy notice held that there were two essentials of an adjudication on an Insolvency notice, first, a debt and secondly, an act of insolvency. Their lordships held that in this case no debt had been proved as the Consent Decree, which was only "prima facie" proof of the debt, was challenged on the ground of fraud and the learned trial Judge ought to have gone into that question. Their Lordships therefore allowed the appeal with costs and remanded the matter to the trial Court for inquiry as to whether or not there was a subsisting debt.

The Advocate General, Mr. M. C. Setalvad instructed by Messrs. Pereira Fazalbhoy and Co., appeared for the Appellant.

Sir Jamshedji B. Kanga instructed by Messrs. N. C. Dalal and Co., appeared for the Respondents.

Aden Merchant Released On Bail

Interesting arguments were advanced to-day before Mr. Oscar Brown, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, when a further application for bail was made on behalf of Kasinath Purshottam Patel, a merchant at Aden, who was arrested by the Bombay Police on 12th instant under rule 19(1) of the Defence of India Rules. The accused, according to the police, had in his possession a key to a secret code.

The police wanted more time to complete their inquiries and they were also awaiting information from the Aden police as to the original copy of the code and the autecedents of the accused.

Mr. C. N. Kanuga, applying for bail on behalf of the accused, stated that the accused belonged to a respectable family and was helping the Government in war efforts and his antecedents were such that he would not do anything helpful to the enemy.

Mr. Kanuga stated that the accused was absolutely innocent and if released on bail, would go to the police station whenever required.

The Magistrate ordered the accused to be released on a bail of Rs. 500/- and directed him to report to the police station once a day.

Tea Party To Congress Leaders

The members of the Working Committee and the A. I. C. C. were treated by Sir Purshottamdas Thakoredas and Mr. Bhawanji Arjun Khimji to tea and light refreshments during the recess time of the Committee's session in the East India Cotton Exchange Building, on Sunday and Monday respectively. Distinguished visitors specially invited for the A. I. C. C. were also present on the occasion.

BUSINESS MAGNATE PASSES AWAY

(From Our Correspondent.)

BUDAUN, (By Mail.)

The death occurred of Rai Bahadur Brijlal Bhadwar, M.B.E., ex-M.L.C., at his residence at Ujhani after a short illness.

The Rai Bahadur who was 58 years of age, came from one of the premier families of the Punjab. About 25 years ago he left the Punjab and settled in the United Provinces where he established Cotton Factories and Spinning and Weaving Mills, originally at Muttra and then at Ujhani. In a short time he became the leading industrialist of the Province and changed Ujhani from an obscure village to a flourishing town.

Football

W. I. A. A. Staff Win

Boxing Interlude At Parel

Unpleasantness spoilt an otherwise good match in the Junior Rovers' Cup Football Tournament on Monday. It was surprising to see a member, Dhakuram of that sporting side, the W. I. A. A. Staff, being mainly responsible for reprehensible conduct on the field. This player was legitimately tackled by Dees, the right back of the Mazagon Dock XI, and was bettered. Dhakuram, evidently peeved at this, brought Dees down and went down himself, through what looked like a bit of intentional tripping. To aggravate things, he grappled with Dees on rising. This led to spectators encroaching on the field and fisticuffs were exchanged between players and members of the public, Dhakuram should take a leaf out of Bayley's book. "Ginger" is one of the cleanest players in Bombay football.

The W. I. A. A. were deserving winners but had game opponents in the Mazagon Dock XI. The latter gave the eventual winners a shock in the fifth minute by taking the lead through Sarstedt. But it did not take long to see who were to run out winners, as the W. I. A. A were the cleverer combination.

Shivram put the sides on terms midway through the initial period. Five minute later the W. I. A. A. went ahead, Douglas netting.

The second spell was contested and the ball was seen almost equally in both areas. In the closing ten minutes the W. I. A. A. were once again top men and in this spell three goals were tallied, Chander, Dhakuram and Douglas scoring.

The teams were:—

W. I. A. A. STAFF—Gerard, Baptiste and Bayley; Sakharam, Govind and Narayan; Douglas, Doray, Chander, Shivram and Dhakuram.

MAZAGON DOCK XI—Hume, Dees and Stanley, De Costa, Gomes and Neil, Cardoza, Phillips, Phillips, Sarstedt and Gomes.

TO-DAY'S GAME

ST. XAVIER'S GYMKHANA—5-40 p.m. Welch Regiment vs. St. Mary's Old Boys.

HINRICH'S MEMORIAL SHIELD

Fourteen Of Bombay's Best Teams Enter

The best of Bombay's football clubs have entered for the Hinrich's Memorial Shield Tournament, which starts on September 21. The tournament will no doubt be as popular as other tournaments and will round of a very successful soccer season. Old rivals will be allowed an opportunity to have their revenge for previous defeats and everything augurs a healthy and contested competition.

This is the first year of the tournament and the competition will keep alive the memory of that great football lover, the late Mr. Hinrichs, who did tremendous things for football in Western India

The Draw

Y. M. C. A. Bye

St. Xaviers A. A. Battery September 26.

Jaganath Fishermen B. B. S. T. September 23.

LOWER HALF

Heavy Battery Bombay Muslims September 21.

Welch Regiment B. B. & C. I. September 22.

Royal Air Force Khatau Sports September 24.

W. I. A. A. Staff Bombay Gymkhana September 25.

Bombay City Police Bye.

WEEK-END CRICKET

The following are the results of cricket matches played during the week-end:—

THACKERSEY HITS OUT

CRICKET CLUB OF INDIA—133 for five wickets declared (U. M. D. Thackersey 83-not out, M. I Merchant 25-not out; Sanjana 3 for 23, J. B. Patel two for 46).

LORD NORTHBROOK C. C.—74 for four wickets (K. K. Sanjana 25-not out; J. H. Pestonji 24; F. Nariman 1 for 6. A. A. Peerbhoy 2 for 28).

TATA S C WIN

BOMBAY PORT TRUST—63 (M. A. Telang 20, J. Babaji 10).

TATA SPORTS CLUB—91 for 5 wickets (J. Manecksha 21, K Ratnakar 20).

MEHTA BATS WELL

ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE C. C.—104 for five wickets declared (Mehta 52-not out, S. S. Pednekar 33).

MERCANTILE BANK C. C.—40 for five wickets (Arte 16-not out. Dinanath 10).

DRAWN GAME

IMPERIAL CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES C. C.—123 for eight wickets (J. N. Carvalho 38, H Mendoza 32)

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE C. C.—A. Ovalekar 26, D. Patil 16-not out

BHAVNAGRI IN FORM

"TIMES OF INDIA" C. C.—113 (M. S. Kothary 38-not out, K H Edwards 26; Bhavnagri 7 for 40)

YOUNG ZOROASTRIANS C. C.—65 for four wickets (R. Bhavnagri 23-not out, A. Todiwalla 17· A. Dadabhoy 3 for 22.)

PAREKH GETS 55

PARSEE CYCLIST S. C.—117 for five wickets declared (T. C Parekh 55-not out.)

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY LOCO S. C.—67 for six wickets (Damodar 23-not out, Murzello 19).

Mohendra Memorial Soccer

NEW DELHI, Sept. 16.

The Howrah District Association entered the semi-finals to-day by defeating the Delhi Union, local League champions, by one goal to nil in the Mohendra Memorial Cup Football Tournament.—A. P.

Lahore Hot Weather Hockey

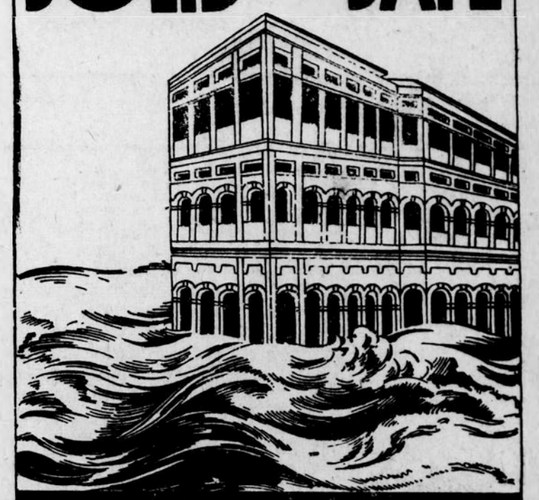
LAHORE, Sept. 16.

Following are the results of matches played in "A" division of the Lahore Hot Weather Hockey League on Monday at the Moghalpura institute grounds:—

Moghalpura "B" one; Station Staff nil.

Varsity Old Boys two; District Police one.—A. P.

SOLID and SAFE



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Bombay, 16th September, 1940.

PREFERENCE ACTED AS MILD STIMULANT

Report On Ceylon Textile Quotas

COLOMBO. (By Mail).

The report has just been published of the Commission on Ceylon Textile Quotas and Preference Duties appointed by the Governor last year.

The Commissioner was Dr. L. C. Jain, the well-known Indian Economist, who after a detailed analysis of the data has come to the conclusion that the Preference has acted as a mild stimulant in certain directions.

He does not think the contention to be borne out that Ceylonese products have been hit hard in foreign countries

In the opinion of the Commissioner, the net result has been that the British possessions derived greater benefit from the quota restrictions than the United Kingdom, the former having been in a better position to hold against the Japanese competition than the latter. In 1937 and 1938 the share as well as the volume of imports from the British possession was higher than those pertaining to the United Kingdom. The trend of the figures also indicate that relaxation in quotas is going to tell more markedly on the United Kingdom than on the British possessions.—A.P.

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1940.

GANDHIJI'S SPEECH

Gandhiji's speech at the All-India Congress Committee meeting on Sunday deserves to be carefully scanned because it makes certain important points clearer than the resolution before the meeting does and because it affords a glimpse into the mind of one who is again leading the Congress through a grave crisis. Certain things are not still clear enough But we shall consider first those that are. It is clear that, humanly speaking, there are to be no more negotiations with the British Government for a constitutional settlement. Almost all Congressmen seem to have reconciled themselves to this decision, though on different grounds. Some see no chance whatsoever of Britain consenting to any satisfactory settlement. Others like Gandhiji would not accept any constitutional settlement on the basis of co-operation in war effort. Others still would have Gandhiji's leadership at any cost. In place of negotiations for a constitutional settlement we shall now have negotiations for a declaration permitting anti-war propaganda. What the negotiations may lead to is at present uncertain but we shall consider first the scope of the permission sought and the importance Gandhiji attaches to it.

Government's Duty

Gandhiji wants permission for all to carry on any kind of propaganda against war in general or this war in particular, provided the propaganda is carried on non-violently and openly. He says: "Those who have conscientious objection, as I have, will adopt my reasoning. Those who are tired of British Imperialism will use that argument. There may be others who will have other arguments. All these should be covered under this freedom of speech, provided, however they all accept non-violence, provided also that what they say is said openly and not secretly...Everyone should have perfect liberty to preach by pen and tongue: We cannot aid Imperialism; we cannot help spoliation." Gandhiji is so keen on this right that he says that, while he can understand the British not liking to be worried now about immediate constitutional reforms in India, he cannot understand being denied the right to preach non-violence or "non-co-operation with the war effort in men and money". "If you have not that liberty", he says, "there is no liberty but perpetual bondage". Considering the limits to which Gandhiji has subjected the right to carry on anti-war propaganda and considering, too, the restraints that he has imposed on the Congress in other directions, Government will gain rather than lose by coming to an understanding with Gandhiji in this mater.

The Next Step

What if the Government do not give the permission sought? Gandhiji says that he will "strain every nerve to avoid Satyagraha' and that, if it is found necessary, there will be no mass civil disobedience. On this point Gandhiji is as emphatic as he could be, his main ground being that such a campaign would embarrass Britain in her distress and that is incompatible with the spirit of Satyagraha. It is true he has added that this self-restraint cannot be carried to the extent of self-extinction, and to prevent this some action will be necessary. But for this purpose, he says, mass civil disobedience is not necessary. Gandhiji is not clear about the alternative to mass civil disobedience. He only says: "I have impenetrable darkness before me regarding the future course of action. I have no mysteries. It is not a question of mysteries. I do not know how I shall lead you, what action I shall put before you. I hope that any action that we may take will be worthy of the Congress traditions and of the occasion." Speaking of himself, he adds: "I won't seek imprisonment. I do not want to offer civil disobedience. I will not place myself in peril. In this battle I won't expose myself to imprisonment; but if Government chooses it will not be difficult to take me away. I won't be able to seal my lips or restrain my pen. It will be difficult for them to keep me in prison, not because India will rise in rebellion—India will be wrong if it does so. My own instinct is that they won't be able to keep me in jail". These lines about himself suggest some disquieting possibilities. But we fervently hope his promise not to place himself in peril rules out the possibility of his undertaking a fast so long as to risk his life. Such fasts cannot be and have not been rationally defended on ethical or other grounds.

A Critical Week

The fast changing weather, enormous preparations on the Channel Coast and the Italian invasion of Egypt—all these are factors pointing to the fact that Herr Hitler's invasion of Britain is actually overdue. Yet his troop-carrier planes and barges have not moved yet. On the other hand, his Luftwaffe, changing their last week's tactics, carried out mass attacks on Britain and suffered their heaviest blow so far: they lost at least 185 planes as against 25 British fighters, 12 pilots of which are safe. This reverse, along with the serious damage that R.A.F. bombers are inflicting every night on his invasion machine, ought normally to make a man pause and think. But the Fuhrer, we fear, is not a normal man. He will react to the blows with intensified fury. What form will it take? He may seek to increase the barbarity of indiscriminate bombings or he may try to risk an invasion even while the R.A.F. and the Navy are still there to fight him. In any case he must do something decisive within the next week or so.

Gandhi Week

Preparations are being made in many places to celebrate the customary Gandhi Week this month with more than usual enthusiasm in view of his resumption of the leadership of the Congress. It is to be hoped that the enthusiasm will express itself in useful service rather than in empty demonstrations. The hawking of khaddar and other products of cottage industries, the service of Harijans in their own quarters and inter-communal fraternisation are only a few activities that suggest themselves to one easily. An amplified constructive programme was recently outlined by Gandhiji in *Harijan* the various items from it may be selected by the organisers of the Week suited to their local conditions.

Why A Pacifist Supports War

By C. E. M. JOAD

(This is the text of a recent B. B. C. talk given by this noted philosopher.)

Ever since I can remember I have been a Pacifist. In the last war I was a Conscientious Objector, and during the 20 years which elapsed between the end of that war and the beginning of this one, scarcely a week passed in which I did not write something or say something in a speech against war.

As a university teacher I was in constant touch with young people at the universities. Perhaps you may remember a resolution which the Students at Oxford passed some years ago. It was known then as the Oxford Resolution and was passed by a large majority. That resolution confirmed that in no circumstances would these young men fight for King and country.

Other societies in America passed similar resolutions. Well, I was a speaker at the Oxford Union on that occasion and, when the debate was over and the Union had recorded an astonishing majority against fighting. I can remember walking back with the President of the Union to his lodgings (he was a Pacifist too) and I found myself saying "That was an astonishing victory. What a pity more people won't hear of it."

★

The next morning at 6 o'clock there were three reporters on his doorstep, forming the advance guard of a big army of journalists, who in accents of indignation and astonishment, carried the news of the Oxford Resolution into every paper in every English speaking country, with the result that every debating society was debating a similar resolution and in most cases passing it by a large majority. A week or so after the Oxford resolution was passed the Nazis seized power in Germany.

In the light of what happened after, there was, I can't help feeling, something symbolical in the because it was the second that made nonsense of the first. But of that more later.

I am telling you all this because I want to try and make you realise how deep rooted my pacifism was. The hatred of war, the determination to prevent another, the conviction that nothing could be worse than another war, these were I suppose the strongest of all my feelings and convictions, they were certainly the most vital. And now that we are in the middle of the second great war of my lifetime, I have come to think that there can be something worse than even war—and that is a Nazi domination of Europe.

A few years ago I was lecturing in America and naturally I made the most of my Pacifism. During these last months and especially since the collapse of France, I have received a number of letters from American friends whom I met in the course of my lecturing, asking me if I am keeping to my Pacifism now.

My only answer is that, as far as the Nazis are concerned, I can't.

I want to explain now why I can't, thinking that the explanation may be of interest to people in America who see things much as I do and think much as I think.

I cannot help thinking that, however specific your convictions may have been, you won't be able to help changing them as I have changed mine, that you will come to realise as I have done, that it is not much use to pass resolutions in favour of vegetarianism, as long as the wolf abstains from voting.

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Pacifism is a word with many meanings. It is like a hat that has lost its shape because so many people wear it. It is confusing to use a word that has many meanings or no meanings at all.

A few years ago I was working both in Oxford and London and was constantly travelling from one to the other. Usually I managed to get a fast train. Sometimes I missed the fast train and caught a slow one, which meant I had to wait at Reading station half way between the two.

Well now, on one particular occasion while I was gloomily pacing the platform, there came thundering into the station the Cornish Riviera Express. It is one of our most magnificent trains and before the war ran non-stop from Plymouth to London, a distance of 226 miles, a long way for us. On this occasion it unexpectedly slowed down and came to a halt in Reading station and I thought to myself "Why not get in " I had just climbed into the corridor when there came pacing down the platform an important-looking, pompous official-looking railway guard.

"You can't get in here" he said "the train does not stop." "Oh, that's all right" I replied "I'm not in it."

★

I have told you this story because it exemplifies what I mean when I say that we are always using words and phrases that stand for nothing at all or stand for totally different things. Pacifism is one of them.

Now I think I had better try and explain what sort of Pacifism mine was. I am not, as so many people are a pacifist by faith or religion; indeed mine was not even a pacifism of conviction.

For example, I did not hold the principle that human life is sacred and must never be taken. If somebody's life becomes a palpable menace to the community, the community I hold is fully entitled to take it. If I saw a man laying a mine in the track of an on-coming express train, and there was no means of stopping him but the end, I should not have the slightest hesitation in shooting him.

Again, I do not hold, as many do, that the use of force is never justified. If I saw someone torturing a fellow, I should try forcibly to restrain him. In just the same way the community has the right forcibly to restrain the cinema thug, simply because if they are not restrained they make the world impossible for non gangsters and non thugs.

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What then was my pacifism based on? On something we used to call the principle of utility. It seemed to me, quite simply, that war did not achieve any of the good results it set out to achieve, while it set out to destroy or diminish such good things as already existed—and I am not thinking merely of the suffering of mind and body which war involves, or the physical agony and the heartache and the loss and the strain of parting, or even of that weariness and boredom which is one of war's most universal accompaniments.

All that is sufficiently familiar by now. It was rather all the things that I held to be valuable in human life, kindliness, tolerance and compassion, respect for truth and loyalty to duty and above all, freedom to live one's own life in one's own way. Everything in a word which constitutes civilised living which is endangered by war, so that when it is over the condition of the combatants, whether victor or vanquished was appreciably worse than when it was begun.

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Then what, you will say, about ideals? Well, that's an old story. People go to war to get the millenium, but as somebody said a couple of hundred years ago, all

(Continued on page 9 Col. 5)

Our Readers' Views

Late Ruler Of Mysore

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The dynamic presence of His Highness Sri Krishnaraja Wadiyar IV is no more with us. He has fallen into a deep slumber from which he will not wake; a sleep which brings his soul nearer to his Maker.

The state to which his guiding spirit gave harmony, contentment and progress now lies vast, silent and mourning.

He was a link between two epochs. His reign witnessed the emergence of Mysore from feudal elements to modern influences. We often hear of the magical influence of a statesman. This pretty platitude in general means an aching nothing; but applied to the achievements of this king-sage, it is more appropriate.

He inaugurated reforms in myriad directions. If the task was beyond his power then they were assuredly beyond any power.

At the close of his glorious reign, the administration became democratic in temper and interest. The new reforms were on the anvil. The elected representatives learnt the value of moderation in opposition and the councillors, the principle of responsibility in harness. Industrialization became an article of faith, the hall-mark of progress. Communalism became a meaningless word. A healthy national character was built up. The throbb of change stirred the people. Popular movements broke forth. It is fate's grim jest that on the eve of glory we taste ashes of defeat.

As a boy of eleven, he ascended the throne of the Yadavas and ruled for thirty-eight years. He raised Mysore to the nearest approximation of an ideal state. "Mysore is a Ramarajya and your king is a Rama", exclaimed Mahatma Gandhi. This conveys the highest eulogium of our illustrious ruler.

In appearance he was of medium stature; slim, fairly straight. His eyes, of singular charm were softened by a certain reflectiveness. His firmly chisselled mouth and a short chin gave a hint of strength. Under his perfectly controlled features there burned deep convictions. He has poured into Mysore's cultural mould the smelting ore of his rich personality. He was singular in his strength and strange in his sweetness.

He was probably the most all-round man of sport living. A fine polo player. There were few to excel him in tennis and racquets. The Duke of Windsor enjoyed being beaten by the Maharaja in tennis and squash. He had studied the technique of wrestling as deligently as he had mastered the art of state-craft. At fencing he was pre-eminent.

Music was his favourite hobby. He invited the most eminent musical performers of the age to receive the crown of his approbation. They rightly regarded him as the dispenser of fame in their art and displayed their best. His Highness was an expert player on piano and violin. The palace orchestra is renowned for its incomparable melody and harmony adapting the Western orchestral system for Karnatic music for the first time in the history of India. He patronised all the arts of fascination but was not fascinated.

To him rural reconstruction was not a sentiment but a passion. Although he himself lived in a stately palace he was quite aware of what living in a cottage of mud and thatch meant. After the pomp and splendour of the Dasara procession he would cast away all the regalia and was found clad in a single spotless dhoti. He felt as though his sleeve was frayed when he saw the unkempt children. Being a practical idealist, decades ago he built a model village at Lalitadripur.

A great scholar he could speak in any language of his people In Sanskrit and Kannada few Pandits could equal him. Philosophy was second nature to him. The great teaching of Shankara was his guiding star. Religion was not a dogma but a way of life and toleration of all the faiths—Jaina, Hindu, Muslim, Christian, and Parsi came out of this belief.

He was a synthesis of all the best features of Monarchy and Democracy. In him the saint and the statesman were transmuted into the very embodiment of the highest ideals of Dharmaraja, the righteous king.

His renown was based upon that noblest ideal—the happiness of his subjects.

The flame he has kindled will live on. "Na hi karma kshiyate".—Yours, etc.,

Y. G. KRISHNA MURTI.

Lawlessness In Sind

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Great havoc has been wrought in the economic life of the Province by the present lawlessness in Sind. The village life is almost at the brink of total ruin. The peasantry whose only property and means of sustenance are the bulls and the milch cattle find themselves without both on account of depredations by thieves, as thefts of cattle have risen to abnormal proportions. The lot of cultivator has come to this that he passes the day of toil followed by a night of vigil.

The Hindus in the villages do not feel themselves strong enough to face thieves and dacoits hence they have taken to migrating from smaller villages to bigger villages and those who are in bigger villages are leaving for urban areas.

With a view to have some idea of this migratory movement, hereon below are given figures about one of the sixty-one Tahsils in Sind namely Hyderabad Taluka. These have been collected by Prof. Ghanshyam, M.L.A (Congress-Hyderabad Rural Constituency.) From several villages almost all Hindu families have left and from most of the remaining ones nearly fifty per cent of the Hindus have migrated.

To fully grasp the significance of the above figures, it should be borne in mind that Hyderabad Tahsil is in one of the best situated parts of the province. It is immediately round the district Headquarters, while Hyderabad district itself is the central district of the province—both the eastern desert boundary and the hilly western border of the province lying far away. Even Sukkur district which witnessed the recent abominable atrocities, is far distant from Hyderabad. If that is the state of affairs in the safest part of the province, the extent of migration from villages in the Tahsils in other districts such as Dadu, Jacobabad, Larkana and Sukkur can easily be imagined.

What is going to be the ultimate result of such migrations? To understand this it may be borne in mind that in greater part of Sind, finance, commerce and shopkeeping are almost exclusively the pursuits of the Hindus and agriculture mainly the profession of the Moslems. The cultivator needs credit for his daily needs till harvesting and disposal of his produce. The small Khateday (man possessing a few acres of land) wants money for the purchase of seed, etc. Even the big Zamindar requires funds to pay his assessment in time, before he can profitably dispose of his crop. The co-operative societies and the Government loans supply only a very small percentage of the total need. Though the Hindu shopkeeper is in a way indispensible to his Moslem neighbour, yet through a blind zeal generated by wrong communal propaganda and through the spirit of lawlessness and lust for crime brought about by the loosening of Government control it has become impossible for him to continue in his present position and, therefore, he is moving to places of safety as quickly as possible leaving waste his landed possessions. By this migration the businessman also loses his age-long established source of living on the one hand, and on the other hand he loses all the money that may be lying with his customers on account

(Continued on page 8, Col. 1)

Frankly Speaking

A Thought For To-day

This is a world of compensations, and he who would *be* no slave must consent to *have* no slave. Those who deny freedom to others deserve it not for themselves, and, under a just God, they cannot long retain it.

— ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Thailand Too!

Thailand (Siam) too would like to help herself at least to a quarter pound of French Indo-China's flesh! A Bangkok despatch to the Japanese Domei Agency says: "Three demands, including the immediate cession to Thailand of French Indo-China border territory were presented by the Thailand Government to France through the local French legation on Friday." Otherwise Thailand, adds the despatch, "would denounce the non-aggression pact concluded with France last June." Coming, as they do, in the midst of Franco-Japanese confusion, Thailand's demands can only be interpreted as additional pressure upon Vichy by the Japanese. Secondly, it means that Thailand is wholly amenable to Japanese influence, which, in view of Thailand's strategical position, should give Britain cause for anxiety.

Egypt And Invasion

A high Egyptian official is reported to have pointed out to Reuter that the present Italian advance, which is taking place in No Man's Land, would not constitute a direct threat to Egypt. But "should Italian action develop into a planned invasion of Egypt, we should," he said, "declare war and our soldiers will fight beside the British." This is another proof of the fact that Egypt has been consistently trying to avoid a war with Italy. But we doubt if the Italians will appreciate Egypt's efforts. Italy, in fact, is committed to the invasion, which has already begun, and it will, we fear, not be long before Egypt is directly threatened. For that imminent day the Egyptians must be ready. And the most important thing they need to do at once is to establish a united front.

Indians In South Africa

In the course of a press statement on the condition of Indians in South Africa Sir Maharaj Singh, former Agent-General for India in that Dominion, points out that many Indians there, particularly in Natal, live in conditions "bordering on destitution". And he rightly contends that "for this condition of the Indians the South African Government are largely responsible through their failure to provide the same facilities for employment for Indians as for Europeans". The Indians did not ask for any special privileges but demanded equal treatment for all in the country. But the Government have replied by imposing special statutory disabilities on Indians. They have to struggle hard to win their rights because the Government of India have not the power, if they have the desire, to vindicate the rights of Indians abroad. The position can be substantially improved only when India is absolutely free.

TETE-A-TETE

WITHOUT COMMENT.

The Hindu Maha-Sabha got recognition, for the first time in the history of the country, as a ballast against the Muslim League. Now the Sabha was claiming 68 per cent representation in the Council and the League was claiming 50 per cent. It was a mathematical problem for Lord Linlithgow to solve and balance between the two.

—Dr. Pattabi Sitaramayya.

* * * *

"I am not going to say that humanity is divided into watertight compartments so that we cannot go from one room to another"—Mahatma Gandhi.

What does the Qaid-e-Azam think of this?

* * * *

According to Chaudhry Khaliquzzaman, the Muslim League has only asked for a quarter share for the Muslims in an independent India.

The Chaudhry Sahib had better prepare his letter of apology to the Qaid-e-Azam.

* * * *

"Congress politcs, as Alice in Wonderland said, gets 'curiouser and curiouser' ".

Anglo-India.

So does democratic, freedom-loving Britain's altitude towards India.

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Reports of Sunday's raids show that a number of bombs were again dropped on Buckingham Palace.

The reason why the Fuhrer wants to destroy the building may be that he has lost hopes of having tea there.

* * * *

"London, September 16. British bombers raided Berlin again last night. No details are available".—Reuter.

Easy to find out. Did the Berlin radio subsequently shriek or merely shout?

* * * *

An Egyptian official points out that Sollum being in No Man's Land its occupation without any further advance would not constitute a direct threat to Egypt.

Hitler, however, will not allow poor Mussolini to accept the hint.

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A semi-official Hungarian statement accuses Rumania of a number of misdeeds and declares: "It is evident the crisis between the two countries continues."

Are the Axis and the Soviet again hunting Rumania in pairs?

* * * *

Says an American paper:—"This is America's suffering which the British are enduring. This is America's Hell through which they are passing."

What a harrowing confession!

* * * *

Thailand has made demands on France including cession of some French Indo-China territory.

It is lucky that Manchukuo is too far away, otherwise French Indo-China would have been faced with one more set of demands.

* * * *

"How To Make Ayurveda A Living Science", asks a headline.

By continuing to save the lives of patients, of course.

* * * *

This story is about an American sailor "talking big."

"Battleships," said he. "Listen. The flagship of our fleet is so big that the captain goes round the deck in his car to give orders."

A Simonstown sailor in the corner of the pub smiled. 'Ever seen our flagship?" he asked. "No," said the American. "You ought to. Go down in the kitchen when you do. Place is so large that the cook has to go through the Irish stew in a submarine to see if the potatoes are cooked."—Oliver Quain in the 'Natal Daily News.'

POINTED PARAGRAPHS

Half our troubles are the off springs of fear.

* * *

The man whose bluff is not sometimes called never existed

* * *

A man is usually charitably inclined until he gets a lot of money.

* * *

A philosopher is a man who can see how others make such big mistakes.

* * *

A squirrel can run up a tree almost as quickly as a woman can rur up a bill at a store.

* * *

It's a pity that the average woman hasn't half as much patience with her husband as she has with her baby.

Germany's Biggest Loss Of War

185 Raiders Shot Down On Sunday

GUNFIRE RISES TO A CRESCENDO

Time Bombs On Buckingham Palace: Attacks On Wide Area

LONDON, September 16.

There are indications that yesterday's total of 185 German machines is conservatively estimated.

Anti-aircraft guns so far claim seven of these, but the gunners believe that when they have sorted out the wreckage, they will be able to add several more German planes to the common total.

TIME BOMB DROPPED ON BUCKINGHAM PALACE

Further details were made known to-day of the third bombing attack on Buckingham Palace on Sunday. During the lunch time raid two bombs fell, one on the palace buildings and the other on the palace ground. Both were time bombs which did not explode.

The first bomb fell on the west wing of the palace near the Royal Apartments. The palace A.R.P. workers, police and military went to the scene and succeeded in extricating the bomb which was carried to the edge of the palace lake.

Similar action was taken when the second bomb fell on the palace lawn a little distance from the building and this too was placed near the water.

BR. BOMBERS RAID BERLIN AGAIN

LONDON, Sept. 16.

British bombers raided Berlin again last night.

No details are yet available.—Reuter.

"Port Auckland" Shoots Down Nazi Bomber

The British steamer "Port Auckland" shot down an enemy bomber while in the river Thames during one of Sunday's raids. The bomber crashed in flames on the banks of the river.

The Admiralty making this announcement says that "Port Auckland" was proceeding down the Thames during one of the enemy air attacks on London. A shell from "Port Auckland's" anti-aircraft guns burst close underneath the German bomber, which caught fire and crashed. One of the bomber's crew was seen to bale out.

"Clare" Quite Safe

LONDON, Sept. 16

It is learned authoritatively that the British flying boat "Clare" which was reported to be missing while on its third flight from America to England is quite safe.—Reuter.

COSTLY DAY FOR THE ENEMY

"To-day's great air battle was the most costly day for the German air force for nearly a month," says the Air Ministry News Service, in its 'communique' issued on Sunday.

"During the day between 350 and 400 enemy aircraft were launched against London and southeast England.'

By 8 p.m., it was known that 165 of these had been shot down by fighters and four by anti-aircraft while a majority of those that escaped were chivvied and harried at all stages of their journey.

A wave came in the morning at about 11-30 a.m. About 200 bombers and fighters began to cross Kentish coast.

In about eight or ten different groups they streamed in above cliffs between Dover and Dungeness.

The second attack began at about 1-15 p.m. when about ten groups of bombers and fighters, totalling 150 to 200 crossed the same stretch of coast.

Later in the afternoon two smaller attacks were made on Portland and Southampton areas.

In every case fighter patrols were ready to meet the enemy. The two main attacks on London area received such gruelling as never before.

Spitfire and Hurricane squadrons, many of them veterans in the London defence, fought them over the Kent coast as they came in, fought them over Maidstone, Canterbury and above the Medway and the Thames Estuary. Many of them turned away.

They fought the survivors again over London itself, squadron after into action.

Finally they chased them back squadron of fighters flying fresh again and out over the Channel.

A Squadron of Hurricanes, which destroyed nine enemy planes, began their fight over London and ended up over the cliffs at Hastings.

Another chased a group of bombers from Hammersmith to Beachyhead, shooting down five enemy planes on the way.

A formation of Hurricanes, which caught some enemy planes coming up the Thames, handled them so roughly that one pilot said afterwards he thought it very unlikely that any of the bombers would reach home.

Five of them, Dorniers, were definitely shot down and most others were badly damaged, and when the remaining bombers began a flight to the coast, they were no longer a formation, merely the centre of a general melee through which Spitfires and Hurricanes were flying at well, choosing whichever target pleased them.

The raiders were over central areas of London and some bombs were dropped. So intense was the barrage that the motor traffic in London area was affected. There were buses standing by shelters and a Press Association reporter who drove from Barking to the city said that shrapnel came down almost like rain and his car was hit.

One of the chief aims of the recent intensified of German air raids has been to drive the air force from its bases in south-eastern coastal areas.

CRESCENDO OF GUNFIRE

Planes came over at fairly regular intervals in the early hours of the raid. Each time the thunder of guns followed them in from outside London. Occasionally a searchlight would come into play when the drone of planes was especially loud. As the night wore on the gunfire in Central London rose to a crescendo. Bombs were dropped at various points.

For the fifth time, London's heavy barrage scattered the raiders who appeared over the inner area last night. Very soon after the fourth warning of the day, the gunfire grew in volume and as the 'planes approached Central London, the noise grew to a shuddering roar. At the beginning of the raid planes appeared to come in from one direction only; they did not stop to circle the capital, but cut straight across. When they met the barrage, the noise of their engines reviving up for a climb, could be heard and they made off at a very high speed.

ATTACKS ON HOSPITALS.

During the night enemy air attacks spread over a wide area of London by a succession of small groups of bombers, states an Air Ministry and Ministry of Home Security communique. Damage was done to houses, commercial premises and other buildings and once again attacks were directed at hospitals of which three were damaged by bombs. Throughout the country bombs fell in many rural districts but with little result. In north-west and south-east England, South Wales and some other areas including one town in South England some damage was caused. One enemy bomber was shot down during the night. Yesterday 185 enemy aircraft were destroyed, seven by anti-aircraft gunfire and the remainder by fighters. 131 of the enemy aircraft were bombers. Five of our fighters previously missing have now reported to their bases. British losses yesterday, therefore, were 25 fighters, of which twelve pilots are safe.

ST. THOMAS HOSPITAL BOMBED

It is disclosed that St. Thomas Hospital is one of the London hospitals damaged in the recent raids.

The bomb which struck Buckingham Palace to-day crashed through the tapestry of the room which the Queen uses as drawing room.—Reuter.

HOW ST. PAUL'S WAS SAVED

LONDON, Sept. 16.

How St. Paul's was saved from destruction by a bomb of the biggest size ever dropped on London, which fell close to the West End of the Cathedral, is told in a statement issued by the Ministry of Home Security.

When the bomb disposal squad, commanded by Lieutenant R. Davies, began to dig, they found that a six-inch gas main had been fractured and three men were gassed.

The Gas Company were called in to deal with the main which had caught fire. When gas was cut off, the bomb disposal section had to dig down 27 feet before they found the bomb, which was a ton-weight and eight feet long, fitted with fuses which made it deadly dangerous to touch.

With great difficulty it was drawn up with a special tackle by two lorries in tandem and then driven at high speed in a lorry by Lieutenant Davies to Hackney marshes, the risk of explosion being imminent all the time.

The streets between the Cathedral and the marshes were cleared by the Police. The bomb was blown up to-day at Hackney marshes which caused a crater a hundred feet across and shook windows of houses far away.—Reuter.

2143 German Planes Shot Down In A Year

LONDON, Sept. 16.

Since the outbreak of the war 2,143 German planes have been shot down in attacks on Britain of which 2,069 were shot down since June 18th. During the past five weeks ending yesterday, 1,739 German raiders have been brought down and during the same period the R. A. F. has lost 460 machines of which 233 pilots have been saved.

Since Saturday last week when "the air blitz" began the Luftwaffe has lost 455 planes and 1,160 airmen, while the R.A.F. has lost 101 planes and 57 airmen.—Reuter.

Roosevelt Approves Two-Ocean Navy Scheme

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16

President Roosevelt has approved the Naval Board's two-ocean navy scheme and acquisition of bases from Britain.

The scheme also emphasises the strengthening of the United States' coastal air bases.—United Press.

CASUALTIES IN RAIDS ON SUNDAY NIGHT

LONDON, Sept. 16.

Reports hitherto received show that the number of casualties during last night's attacks on London was a little greater than on recent nights but much less than in the first attacks of the capital, states an Air Ministry Communique.

The Communique adds that outside London, the casualties were very few but some were fatal. It is now known that two enemy bombers were shot down by our fighters during the night.

DURING DAY

There has been little enemy activity during the day. About 8.00 a force of enemy aircraft crossed the coast and kept in cloudy conditions but was turned back by anti-aircraft fire without encountering our fighters. Later in the day, enemy aircraft singly or in small numbers crossed the coast at several points. A few bombs were dropped in various parts of the country but damage reported is slight and the number of casualties very small.—Reuter.

CUT NAZI RAIDERS TO RAGS

Premier Compliments Fighter Command

LONDON, Sept. 16.

The exploits of the Fighter Command are praised in the following message sent by Mr. Churchill to the Air Minister for the Fighter Command:— "Yesterday eclipsed all previous records of the Fighter Command. Aided by squadrons of their Czech and Polish comrades, using only a small proportion of their total strength and under cloud conditions of some difficulty, they cut to rags and tatters three separate waves of murderous assault upon the civil population of their native land, inflicting a certain loss of 123 bombers and 53 fighters upon the enemy, to say nothing of probables and damaged, while themselves sustaining only a loss of twelve pilots and 25 machines. These results exceed all expectations and give just and sober confidence in the approaching struggle."—Reuter.

Windsor Felicitates King And Queen

LONDON, Sept. 16.

The Duke of Windsor in a message to Their Majesties after the recent bombing of Buckingham Palace expressed on behalf of the Government and the people of the Bahamas his "deep sense of relief for the escape of your Majesties from the recent grave danger to which you have been exposed".

Similar messages have been received from all parts of the Colonial Empire.—Reuter.

Br. Free Churches Federate

LONDON, Sept. 16

A formal act of constitution at an historic meeting in London today brought into being the Free Church Federal Council which will in future act for Free Churches—with some seven million members in all parts of Great Britain—on all corporate matters.—Reuter.

Sabotage In U. S. A.

Factory Explosion Kills 39

Kenvil. (New Jersey), Sept. 15.

As a sequel to an explosion at the Hercules Powder Factory on Sept. 12, 18 local sheriffs to-day swooped down on a camp run by German-American Bund near Andover (New Jersey) and seized subversive Literature and rifles with telescopic sights.

Afterwards the local sheriff went to the Hercules Factory to check the names on the firm's pay roll with the list of persons believed to frequent the camp.

Thirty-nine people were reported to have been killed in the explosions that wrecked part of the factory on Sept. 12.

RUMANIA'S REPLY TO SOVIET

Instructions To Troops & Air Force To Avoid Border Incidents

LONDON, Sept. 16

The Rumanian Government has prohibited Rumanian aircraft from flying over territory bordering Russo-Rumanian demarcation line and instructed the frontier troops not to use arms, except in case of deliberate violation of Rumanian territory according to the German radio, which adds that a statement to this effect is contained in a Rumanian note, replying to the Soviet protest of August 28.

The note says that the Rumanian Government is inspired by a desire to maintain friendly and neighbourly relations with the Soviet Union.—Reuter.

RUSSO-FINNISH AGREEMENT

LONDON, Sept. 16.

A railway agreement has been signed between Russia and Finland. It provides for transport between Sweden and Russia through Finland.—Reuter.

HUNGARY'S REGENT ENTERS CLUJ

CLUJ, September 16

The Regent of Hungary entered the capital of Transylvania.

Representatives of Church and State took part in the long procession which marched through the city.—Reuter.

HUNGARO-RUMANIAN CRISIS NOT TERMINATED

BUDAPEST, Sept. 15.

A semi-official statement accauses the Rumanian army of a ten-day reign of terror against the Hungarians living in the territory ceded to Hungary.

The statement adds Rumanians were also proceeding against the 700,000 Hungarians still under Rumanian domination and declares: "It is evident the crisis between the countries continues."—Reuter.

AIR RAIDS ON MALTA

One Enemy Machine Brought Down

MALTA, September 16

Malta had three raids on Saturday and one on Sunday but there were no casualties. This brings the total number of air attacks on the Island to about 140.

Bombs were dropped in Saturday's raids but no damage was done. On Sunday, a large formation of enemy dive-bombers attacked an R.A.F. Service station. Slight damage to Government property was sustained. One enemy machine is believed to have been brought down.—Reuter

OCCUPATION OF SOLLUM NOT DIRECT THREAT TO EGYPT?

The Italian occupation of Sollum is not considered of sufficient military importance to bring Egypt into the war, though there is a natural feeling of concern in some quarters.

A high Government official interviewed by Reuter, pointed out that Sollum is in no man's land with vast desert wastes between the frontier and Egypt proper and said, "We must expect many such frontier actions in which it is possible that Italy will penetrate still further without a direct threat to Egypt. Should the Italian action develop into a planned invasion of Egypt, we should declare war and our soldiers will fight beside the British.

"Determined Resistance To Italian Troops"

LONDON, Sept. 16

Commenting on the operations on the Egyptian border the Rome Radio admitted that "the enemy is putting up a determined resistance to the advancing Italian troops".—Reuter.

Men And Vehicles Lost In Desert Warfare

CAIRO, Sept. 15.

The penetration of Italian forces into the desert area evacuated by the British continues, states a communique.

Camps are being constructed in the neighbourhood of Bilnuh, seven miles south of Sollum.

The Enemy has already exposed himself to severe handling by aircraft and armoured fighting vehicles and a column descending to coastal plain at Halfay has suffered heavily by artillery fire.

While our casualties continue to be insignificant, the enemy is believed to have lost men and vehicles

Another raider was brought down by anti-aircraft fire over Mersamatrum. There was nothing to report on other fronts.—Reuter.

2 FRENCH CARGO BOATS SUNK

Three Military Passengers Killed: Vessel Strike Mines

VICHY, Sept. 16.

It is announced that three French cargo boats struck mines off the coast of Sardinia on Friday, two were sunk but the third was able to continue the voyage. All the crew are safe but three "military passengers" are stated to have lost their lives.

The vessels were maintaining a service between the French Mediterranean Coast and Africa.—Reuter.

UNITY BOARDS FOR SIND

Abdul Majid's Plea For Social Justice

KARACHI, September 15

If there is a quarrel over a mosque, Islam does not teach the Muslims to take to arms and kill Hindus, for, thereby they do not only injure their own cause but also give a bad name to the community as a whole observed the Hon'ble Sheikh Abdul Majid, Finance Minister, addressing a largely attended Unity Conference at Hyderabad, Sind.

The Minister has set out on a joint tour of the province with Rai Sahib Gokuldas, Hindu Minister, to survey the present situation in Sind and establish unity boards.

Misery in Sind, added Mr. Majid was the outcome of poverty and unemployment. There were economic majorities and economic minorities some principle of social justice had to be found even with the aid of legislation. At the end of the conference, a Committee of seven influential leaders was appointed to form unity board.—A.P.

The Fuehrer Gets A Shock!

R. A. F. Smashes Germany's Invasion Machine

LONDON, Sept. 16.

It became apparent to-night that the R. A. F. in the past 24 hours dealt Germany one of the heaviest blows since the war started, writes Reuter's air correspondent.

Shortly after its bombers, in bigger formations than ever before, had smashed away with a tremendous fury at the enemy's keyed-up war machine, its fighters in increased numbers began to meet and disperse like broken leaves a mass enemy formation over Britain.

After a wanton bombing of London for a week in a desperate effort to blaze the path to invasion while the weather is favourable, the Fuehrer has been given another shock.

It is recognised in informed circles to-night that the battle of Britain is still in a critical stage.

The Fuehrer's invasion star, however, unless brightened by a sudden decisive action, will slowly disappear from the moment it begins to wane before such shocks to his war machine as were dealt to-day.

BREAKING UP THE INVASION MACHINE

LONDON, Sept. 15.

"Large forces of British bombers ranged last night over Germany, France, Belgium and Holland and systematically seeking out and breaking up the German High Command's invasion machine," states the Air Ministry News Service.

"They flew through appalling weather, aircraft being struck by lightning while the radio aerials were burned off in violent electric storms and many planes were iced up.

Despite this they struck heavily at the "Front Line" of the invasion in the Channel ports in Holland, France and Belgium and attacked bases, railway junctions and transport centres in Germany whence come its reserves supplies.

One of the night's most devastating onslaughts was made on Antwerp which an earlier would-be invader of England described as a "danger pointed at the heart of England."

"Havoc was caused in the vast network of docks, warehouses and petrol sheds on the banks of the Scheldt and the shipping lying in the stream, as large forces of bombers dropped nearly 40 tons of high explosive bombs and over a thousand incendiary bombs in an attack lasting from 11 p.m. until 3 a.m. today.

A general report of the raid states: "Every sortie reported hits in the dock area. Both the Eastern and western basins were repeatedly bombed from all directions.

A warehouse, which from the violence of the explosion must have contained explosives was wrecked. Huge fires were caused everywhere, the News Service makes it clear, oil was set alight and there were other explosions. Coal and ore docks were hit and much debris pouted to the sky.

Members of some of the newly-formed Polish bombing squadrons took part in a successful attack on Boulogne.—Reuter.

ATTACK ON NAZI CONVOYS

R. A. F. Raids On German Harbours: Warship Hit

LONDON, September 16

The R.A.F. last night bombed military objectives in Berlin states an Air Ministry Communique.

Further heavy attacks were made on concentration of war supplies, barges and shipping at dockyards and the ports of Hamburg, Wilhelmshaven, Antwerp, Flushing, Ostend, Dunkirk, Calais and Boulgone.

Other forces of R.A.F. bombers attacked distribution centres at Hamm, Osnabruck, Soest and Krefeld and goodsyards at Hamburg and the railway junction at Rheine were also bombed.

HIT ON NAZI WARSHIP

A direct hit was made on an enemy warship off Terschelling, while an oiltanker and supplyship in the Elbe Estuary were severely damaged. The Coastal Command aircraft sank an enemy supplyship off Ijmuiden. Convoys off the Dutch coast were also attacked. Two supplyships were sunk and others severely damaged. Attacks were also made on shipping and docks at Le Havre where ships alongside the quays and the quays themselves were repeatedly hit.

From these extensive and successful operations all our aircraft returned safely.—Reuter.

Nazi Peace Offensive In Fortnight?

MELBOURNE, Sept. 16.

GERMAN PEACE OFFENSIVE WITHIN A FORTNIGHT WAS FORECAST BY MR. MENZIES WHO ADDED THAT HE WAS SURE, BRITAIN WOULD REFUSE UNTIL THE EVILS THE NAZIS HAD BUILT UP HAD BEEN PURGED AWAY.—REUTER.

Fate Of Three Ex-Premiers Of France

LONDON, Sept. 16

Reports received here show that three of the former Prime Ministers of France are now under arrest on charge of responsibility for war. They are M. Reynaud, M. Daladier and M. Blum. M. Mandel, a former Minister of Colonies, is also under arrest. They are being detained in separate quarters and are not permitted to establish contact with each other.

A German agency report says that they were sharing their meals with warders and paying for them from their own pockets.—Reuter.

Leon Blum Arrested

VICHY, September 16

M. Leon Blum, former Socialist Premier of France, has been arrested under the orders of the Petain Government.

It may be mentioned here that M. Daladire and M. Reynaud, two other ex-Premiers, are already under detention.—United Press.

NEW NAZI AIR TACTICS

LONDON, Sept. 15.

A "swinging" form of attack by the German Air Force has become apparent as the second week of battle on London got under way, says Reuter's air correspondent.

This variation of air strategy, which allows single raiders and mass formations to alternate, is to some extent explained by increased reconnaissance and also cloudy weather, but it may well signify more.

The hot reception of German mass raiders has doubtless caused Goering to call temporary halts, while squadrons are being reorganised. Single raiders are designed to maintain the pressure until large formations can be sent out again. While this hardly seems to fit in with the action of an enemy confidently contemplating invasion, it does suggest that he has now brought into use the major part of his available frontline air strength and there is every reason for encouragement in his having reached this stage before invasion has been attempted and after less than two months of starting the "Blitzkrieg" on Britain.

BRILLIANT DEFENCE ACTION

This was certainly beyond the most sanguine expectations of Britain's defence chiefs. It shows that the brilliant defence action of R.A.F. fighters and anti-aircraft guns and presistent offensive of the Air Force bombers has told very heavily indeed and the Air Force is confident that if Hitler should try invasion without mastery of the air or sea, he will be dealt a crippling blow.—Reuter.

The Half-Column
By "Dim"

Looking at an old number of the London Daily Sketch, while having a haircut I saw a few brilliant cartoons, which never find reproduction here. One particularly clever cartoon was a picture of the inside of a typical London Club room. In the background by the mantlepiece, you can just see Churchill and three other gentlemen all in black suits talking to each other. In the foreground is Neville Chamberlain sitting alone on a cushioned chair. Next to him stands the butler, who bends over to say: "You are wanted outside, sir—right outside." When I saw that I knew that freedom of fair criticism was still a heritage of the British (in Britain!)

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Apropos peoples' account of themselves in Who's Who George Bernard shaw has—Diet: Vegetarian; Recreation: anything except sport. Telegraphic address: Socialist, Parl-London; Trade Union: Society of Authors. Playrights and Composers!!

* * *

Compare that with Sir Byramjee Jeejeebhoy's in Who's Who. It says: Jeejeebhoy, Sir Byramjee, Kt., cr. 1923; J. P. owner of 9,000 acres in Salsette; large landed proprietor (note the word large). . Director, several joint stock companies. . . Motors: Y3333, X888, Bom, Z9876. Clubs: Willingdon sports, Orient, Asian, Bombay; Ladies, Poona". Now I ask you—Motors!! Really, it's a bit thick.

* * *

Mahatma Gandhi is described as Gandhi, Mohandas Karamchand; barrister, editor of "Young India"

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I am told that one of the nicest and modest descriptions is that of Peter Fleming. but it does not appear in the edition before me.

* * *

In town today I saw in a Victoria gharry three Anzacs with Gandhi caps and the Ghariwala in their hat—all very, very pleased with life.

Lawlessness In Sind

(Continued from page 6)

of his financial dealings and food stuffs supplied.

When the Hindu leaves a village, he leaves behind a gapp which can hardly be filled and the gap brings about a severe economic derangement and acute difficulty to the populace.

To measure the extent of this devastation fully, is no easy job. There is not a Hindu businessman in any village who does not complain of complete freezing of his assets. He, therefore, does not give credit any more. This further leads to acts of thefts and dacoities. A vicious circle is thus formed. Some Zamindars now look up to 'loot' money as easy pastime due to prevailing lawlessness and consequently there is great increase in the number of Patharidars (A Zamindar who gives shelter to bad characters who in their turn enrich him with stolen money). Thus the number of thefts, dacoities and murders is rapidly increasing, creating greater panic and scare and making Hindus leave villages in increasing numbers.

The plight of those that leave their home and hearth, whose cash is frozen, who lose their only source of sustenance to furore in places unknown, at a time of business lull, can be well imagined; and unless the present state of lawlessness is put down with a firm hand anarchy may possibly follow.—Yours, etc.,

Shikarpur. TARACHAND D. GAJRA.

Quack Dentist

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir.—In January last Dr M. D. D. Gilder, former Minister of Health, expressed the hope that Bombay would soon have a Dental Registration Act, while he spoke at the annual social gathering and dinner of the Nair Hospital Dental College.

In the regime of the Congress Ministry Dr. Gilder brought the Bill for the amendment of the Bombay Medical Act 1912 to save the public from the great danger of quacks. The Bill was passed under Bombay Act No. XXVI of 1938 to regulate the qualifications and to provide for the regulation of the practitioners of the Indian system of medicine, but unfortunately in sections 32 and 34 of the said Act no provision is made to stop the quack dentists practising in the city and that is why their number is increasing day by day instead of decreasing.

It is really regrettable for a city like Bombay that it has neither a Government Dental College nor a Dental Registration Act.

Will the authorities of the Nair Hospital Dental College take up this matter with the Government in the interest of the public of this City?—Yours etc.,

R. D. BUGWADIA.

MAHATMA'S SPEECH

(Continued from page 1)

secure the right of free speech, the right to say what they liked provided they did not preach violence. They should do so by compromise, if possible, failing which they had to secure it by a struggle.

What was their present demand? This was not the proper time to ask for Independence, because it was beyond the powers of the British Government to confer it upon them. By merely saying that India was Independent, Britain could not make India independent. India could be independent only by her own inherent strength. She must be able to hold her own, even to the extent of resisting any foreign aggression, after the British had left India. How could the British give us independence when their own independence hung in the balance?

Concrete Proposition

Their demand was for freedom of speech. Because the British people were engaged in a war for their very existence they could not curtail our freedom of expression. This was the concrete proposition that he had placed before them. It was necessary that when they waged a fight, it should be for something that was tangible and concrete. That was his way of launching a struggle. They should make it clear that they were fighting to obtain the right to say what they liked--liberty of speech.

Gandhiji pointed out that they could not thrive without this freedom. He included in this freedom, personal liberty, religious liberty and every form of liberty. In this connection, he also referred to the claims of the Muslims who demanded cultural liberty. Freedom of speech was the best guarantee of their cultural freedom being safeguarded, because it conferred on them the right to carry on propaganda for it.

Continuing the Mahatma said that he had long pondered over the question and had come to the conclusion that it was an issue of very great importance. In his opinion, it was the key to 'Swaraj'. Therefore, he wanted them to pass the resolution only after realising its implications. He did not want them to pass it merely to oblige him. It should be done by their free will. It was only then that he would have the necessary sanction behind him.

Pilot Without Chart

He warned them again that in entrusting their destiny into his hands, they would be following a pilot who had neither a compass nor a chart. Even as Colombus had set out on a long voyage of which he knew only the objective he was setting out without a compass or a chart. But he knew what their objective was and it was Swaraj. Therefore, he appealed to them to think deliberately before appointing him their Captain.

By passing this resolution, he continued, they would all become an army—an army of action. Everyone should strictly follow the orders of his General. The fight was to be based strictly on non-violence. They were going to fight an Empire which believed in the logic of violence. Therefore, if they discarded non-violence and resorted to violence they were bound to perish.

There's Fight In It

Referring to the demand for mass civil disobedience and no tax campaign, Gandhiji said that for more than twenty years he had been trying to prepare them for such a fight; but he had failed. It was not his fault if they were not ready. He could only fight with the material at his disposal. But in the meanwhile he wanted to assure them that mass civil disobedience and no tax campaign were within the ambit of the resolution. If only they accepted the resolution, they might see action in it. They might also see the new order, of which the Socialists spoke.

Gandhiji also touched on the need for Hindu-Muslim unity and said that on that platform he was neither a Hindu nor a Muslim nor a Parsi nor a Christian. The Congress was open to all to whichever class or community he, belonged. It was his conviction that independence could not be won without the co-operation of Muslims. But he believed that Muslims wanted independence.

BUCKLE ON YOUR ARMOUR OF KHADI

Jawahar's Message For Gandhi Jayanti

LUCKNOW, Sept. 16.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, President of the U.P.C.C., has issued the following statement in connection with the 71st birthday of Mahatma Gandhi:—

"Gandhi Jayanti again, and the story of the seas surrounds us and the skies are full of thunder. And yet again the Captain of our Ship is at the helm, and we get ready to embark and face the tempest and the angry waves. So buckle on your armour of Khadi and get ready for the voyage, for the distant shore beckons. With stout hearts and strong arms and this livery of freedom, we shall cross the stormy seas and reach the heaven of our desire. Put on Khadi therefore—this livery of freedom—and tell the world that you also champion India's Independence. Put on Khadi and stretch out your hand in fellowship to your brother, the Kishan. Put on Khadi and thus give a birth-day gift to our Captain and Leader and a pledge and a token that you also follow the traveller to Swaraj."—United Press.

Kerala Congressmen Remanded

CALICUT, Sept 15

Mr. Manjunatha Rao, Member, A. I. C. C. and Treasurer, Kerala Provincial Congress Committee, Mr. A. Damodaran, President, Calicut Town Congress Committee, and seventeen Congress volunteers, who were arrested last evening for defying the District Magistrate's order prohibiting meetings, processions and assemblies, in connection with the Protest Day celebrations were produced to-day before the Sub-Divisional Magistrate and remanded in custody till September 25—A.P.

Bihar Socialist Arrested

HAJIPUR, Sept 16

Mr. Jugal Kishore Khanna, a Socialist worker of the Hajipur Sub-Division, was arrested yesterday under the Defence of India Rules for the alleged anti-war activities.—A. P.

Congress Volunteer Arrested

CAWNPORE, Sept 16

A batch of Congress volunteers held their parade in Patkapur in accordance with the programme fixed by the City Congress Committee and was subsequently arrested under Rule 56 of the Defence of India Ordinance Rules for defying the ban imposed on drilling by non-official volunteer organisations.

The total number of arrests hitherto made is 108.—A.P.

RAIDS ON LONDON

(Continued from page 1)

Salvoes of anti-aircraft gunfire over London area were heard in the evening, three hours after the sounding of the warning.

NAZI RAIDERS TURN BACK.

Bombs were dropped in the London area during the last of the four warnings, which the city had to-day. Three brief alarms followed each other rapidly during the morning, while enemy planes were also reported in south-east, north-east and north-west England.

Very heavy anti-aircraft fire and machine-gunning were heard during the fourth warning and a woman was killed, her three children injured and a policeman was buried beneath debris.

Several formations of enemy aircraft were turned back over the south-east coast by R.A.F. fighter patrols. No incidents are reported during the morning alarms.—Reuter.

Fifth Warning

There was a fifth air raid warning in the London area at 8-10 p.m. (B.S.T.)—Reuter.

A. I. C. C. IN SESSION

Acharya Kripalani addressing the A.I.C.C. yesterday. Maulana Abul Kalam Azad is seen seated next to him. Mahatmaji is seen seated in the centre on the dais.

Under "Defence" Rules

FRESH ARRESTS IN BENGAL

SIMULTANEOUS SEARCHES OF 'FORWARD BLOC' MEMBERS' RESIDENCES

CALCUTTA, Sept. 16.

Reports of arrests of several more members of the Forward Bloc, following simultaneous searches of their residences, have been received here from mofussil districts.

Mr. Mihir Mukherjee and Mr. Nanigopal Bhattacharya, members of the "Forward Bloc", were arrested on the night of September 14 at Berhampore (Bengal) under the Defence of India rules.

Mr. Brojendra Roy, Mr. Amiya Sanyal, Mr. Brojendra Chakravartty, Mr. Paramesh Chandra Biswas, Mr. Girendra Nath Bose, Mr. Naresh Chandra Shome, pleader and Mr. Dakshinaranjan Mitra Majumdar were arrested at Mymensingh yesterday morning.—A. P.

CHARGES FRAMED AGAINST M.L.A.

CALCUTTA, Sept. 16.

A charge, under the Defence of India Rules, was framed to-day by the Chief Presidency Magistrate against Mr. Narendra Narayan Chakraborty, Congress M. L. A., acting secretary of the Provincial Forward Bloc.

The case against Mr. Chakraborty is that he delivered an objectionable speech at a public meeting held at Albert Hall on July 2 in connection with the movement for the removal of the Holwell Monument. The hearing stands adjourned till September 30.

About two dozen satyagrahis, who were undergoing imprisonment in connection with the Holwell monument agitation. were released to-day from the Hooghly jail before the expiry of their terms of imprisonment.—A. P.

Almora Lawyer Arrested

ALMORA, Sept. 15.

Pandit Balkrishna Joshi, a lawyer of Lohaghat who was arrested under the Defence of India Ordinance has been released on bail.—A. P.

Socialist M.L.A. Arrested

PATNA, Sept. 16.

Mr. Shyamnandan Singh, M.L.A. (Congress Socialist) was arrested yesterday at Naubatpore. Patna District, under the Defence of India Rules, in connection, it is understood, with certain alleged objectionable speeches delivered by him recently.—A. P.

BIHAR M. L. A. ARRESTED

PATNA, Sept. 16.

It is reported from Dinapore that Mr. Shyamnandan Singh, M.L.A., was arrested yesterday under the Defence of India Rules for an alleged anti-war speech delivered by him recently. He has been lodged in the Dinapore sub-jail.—United Press.

Karaikudi Congress Secretary Arrested

KARAIKUDI, Sept 15

Mr. P. Unnikrishnan, Secretary of the Town Satyagraha Committee, was arrested under the Defence of India Rules in respect of an anti-war speech delivered by him last month. He has been taken to Sivaganga to be produced before a magistrate.—United Press.

BAIL REFUSED TO A.I.C.C. MEMBER

LAHORE, Sept. 16.

The trial of Sardar Gopalsingh Quoumi, a member of the Punjab Congress Executive and A. I. C. C. on a charge of delivering an objectionable speech at a public meeting commenced to-day in the court of a local magistrate.

Four prosecution witnesses, who were examined alleged that the accused made a violent speech exhorting his audience not to render any assistance in the prosecution of war.

The magistrate rejected the bail application of the accused and adjourned the hearing till October 2.—A. P.

'Communist' Worker Arrested

AMRITSAR, Sept. 16.

Sant Amarsingh, a 'Communist' worker, has been arrested from Beas under the Defence of India Rules. It is alleged that he was engaged in activities prejudicial to the conduct of the war.—A. P.

U. S.-AUSTRALIA DEFENCE PACT TALKS

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.

Mr. Cordell Hull had a lengthy conference with Lord Lothian and Mr. Casey, Australian Minister, on matters which it was stated later, particularly concerned Australia.

The conference, it is believed, dealt largely with Japan's moves in French Indo-China and possible implications for Australia.

There has been speculation that the United States and Australia might form a defence agreement similar to that recently concluded with Canada.—Reuter.

Jinnah Willing TO RE-OPEN ... ... Negotiations?

Disappointed In Sikandar And Huq, Will He Turn To Congress Now?

(From OUR CORRESPONDENT)

Allahabad, Sept. 16.

According to an unconfirmed report, of late, Mr. Jinnah has been indirectly sounding some Congress leaders regarding the question of reopening negotiations for a communal settlement.

It is stated that Mr. Jinnah does not feel quite happy over the fact that Sir Sikandar Hyat Khan and Fazlul Huq recently have been dominating League politics. Further Mr. Jinnah is reported to be not quite pleased with Sir Sikandar Hyat, owing to the Punjab Premier's lukewarm attitude towards the Pakistan scheme.

Mr. Jinnah, therefore, is reported to be willing to reopen negotiations with the Congress on the following two basic points, among others, (1) Congress should accept his Pakistan scheme in some form although effect might be given to it after the war. It will not be beyond ingenuity of the Congress and the League to devise some formula on this question, it is argued. (2) Fifty per cent representation for Muslim League in the expanded Viceroy's Council as well as in Provincial Cabinets. This will ensure "equality" implied in Mr. Jinnah's two-nation theory. In this way Mr. Jinnah hopes to turn tables both on the British Government and the Punjab and Bengal Premiers. These two Premiers have, it is said, given enough cause for displeasure to Mr. Jinnah by their recent action. Two first rank Congress leaders are stated to be strongly opposed to reopening negotiations on the basis of the two above-mentioned objects but this probably cannot be said of the Working Committee as a whole. Indeed even Mahatma Gandhi is not likely to take any very hostile attitude if these proposals can solve the present deadlock. Now that Mahatma Gandhi proposes to see the Viceroy. A Gandhi-Jinnah interview is considered quite feasible in the near future.

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MUTT AND JEFF—After All, One Can't Be Too Fussy in These Hard Times — By BUD FISHER

JUST LOOK AT THAT CUTE LITTLE FELLOW WISHING HE HAD ONE OF THOSE APPLES
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HERE YOU ARE, MY BOY! I BOUGHT YOU THIS NICE BIG APPLE!
?
EH, EH - NOT SO FAST DON'T YOU LOOK OUT FOR WORMS WHEN YOU EAT AN APPLE?
LISSEN, MISTER! WHEN I EAT A APPLE DE WOIMS GOTTA LOOK OUT FER DEMSELVES!
?
6-10

DR. MOONJE SEES VICEROY

SIMLA, September 16

Dr. B. S. Moonje, Vice-President of the Hindu Mahasabha, had an interview with His Excellency the Viceroy this evening.—A. P.

Trichi Mahasabha Conference Postponed

MADRAS, September 16

Dr. P. Varadarajulu Naidu President, Provincial Hindu Mahasabha wires from Trichinopoly as follows:—

"The proposed Trichinopoly Hindu Mahasabha Conference under the presidency of Dr. Moonje is postponed due to Dr. Moonje's urgent engagements in Simla.

Mr. Ganpatrai of Delhi will open the Reception Committee office of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha Conference at Madura on the evening of September 18."—A. P.

ACTION AGAINST 17 MADRAS LEAGUERS

MADRAS, Sept. 16.

The Madras Presidency Muslim League Council has taken disciplinary action against 17 League members including 4 Assembly members for having joined War Committees in contravention of the resolution of the All India Muslim League Working Committee and not resigning in obedience to the League resolution.

They have been expelled from League membership for two years or until the next general election of the League, whichever is longer.—United Press.

B. P. SECONDARY TEACHERS' CONFERENCE.

Sjt. Khushal T Shah, prominent Educationist and Economist has accepted the invitation of the Bombay Provincial Secondary Teachers' Federation to preside over the deliberations of the 5th Sessions of the Bombay Provincial Secondary Teachers' Conference to be held in Ahmedabad from 22nd October.

LIVELY BABIES ARE HEALTHY BABIES

Activity is the greatest of beauties in an infant. A mother who sees her baby fully alive and kicking knows that he is on his way to being a fine, strong man.

HEALTHY FOOD FOR BABY

If you want to keep your baby on his 'energetic way' you must give him the right food. Mother's milk is always the best, but often enough is not available for him. Remember then that plain cow's milk is meant for calves; it is too strong for baby's stomach. You must add the right quantity of boiled water to cow's milk before you give it to a baby. This rule applies to older children, too, for some time after they have stopped feeding at the breast.

FOOD FOR ACTIVE BABIES

Baby must have one specific kind of sugar to keep his muscles in full working order. Cow's milk with boiled water provides less than half enough of this sugar that your baby needs. If you gave him nothing else, he would become thin, because his fat would have been broken down to supply energy. So if you want to have a plump, kicking baby, give him more sugar in his diluted cow's milk.

The Special Baby's Sugar

Ordinary sugar is unsuitable for baby's delicate stomach; it often causes vomiting and wind.

KARO SYRUP is the scientifically correct sugar to add to baby's food. With cow's milk and water which has been boiled, KARO makes food as near to mother's milk as you can get.

Ask any doctor if this is not true

Karo SYRUP

FOOD FOR A-C-T-I-O-N

Please write for full advice about feeding your baby to: Dept. B 16 Corn Products Co. (India) Ltd., P. O. Box 994, BOMBAY.

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WEATHER REPORT

POONA, Sept 16

The following is the maximum and the minimum temperature and rainfall figures recorded at the various stations during the 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. to-day:—

STATIONS.	Temperatures Maximum	Minimum	Rainfall Past 24 hours	Total since June 1	Departure from normal
Chittagong	91	73	0.5	63.0	−6.5
Calcutta	90	79	0.3	40.7	−1.8
Cuttack	89	78	0.1	55.7	+14.5
Ranchi	84	71	—	41.2	−1.8
Patna	91	80	—	36.7	−1.5
Gorakhpur	91	79	—	28.0	−10.7
Benares	91	79	—	35.6	+3.6
Allahabad	94	79	—	20.5	
Cawnpore	99	80	—	15.2	−14.5
Lucknow	95	78	0.1	27.3	−4.2
Jhansi	98	77	—	29.0	−1.9
Agra	99	74	—	14.2	−8.0
Bareilly	97	77	T	44.2	+8.8
Dehra Dun	88	71	—	52.3	−18.2
Delhi	98	73	—	17.7	−3.2
Ambala	101	76	—	20.1	−1.7
Ludhiana	101	73	—	21.3	+0.8
Lahore	100	73	—	7.7	−6.7
Sialkot	98	73	—	29.1	+7.6
Rawalpindi	96	63	—	21.7	−0.6
Lyallpur	102	74	—	3.2	−7.4
Multan	102	74	—	3.2	−1.7
Srinagar	82	46	—	8.1	+1.2
Peshawar	97	70	—	1.5	−2.8
D. I. Khan	101	73	—	2.5	−1.7
Fort Sandeman	91	65	—	3.2	−2.0
Quetta	85	47	—	0.6	
Rangoon	82	76	0.2	81.4	+1.3
Khandwa	91	72	—	30.1	+5.5
Jubbulpore	92	74	—	42.9	−4.3
Nagpur	94	76	—	59.7	+20.2
BOMBAY	86	75	1.3	81.8	+18.3
Ratnagiri	84	76	—	86.6	−2.9
Ahmednagar	80	70	T	15.3	+0.3
Poona	87	72	—	13.3	−4.4
Sholapur	95	75	—	18.3	+0.1
Hyderabad (Dn.)	90	71	0.2	16.6	−4.9
Bangalore	83	65	—	12.9	−3.2
Calicut	86	75	—	98.5	+14.2
Madras	96	70	—	11.1	−1.9
Shillong	80	77	5.8	49.7	−0.4
Darjeeling	69	56	—	73.1	−24.9
Simla	71	57	—	38.9	−6.5
Panchmarhi	82	67	—	83.5	+12.1
Kodaikanal	64	52	—	18.0	−1.9
Colombo	87	79	—	18.1	−1.1
Jacobabad	101	74	0.3	2.0	−0.2
Hyderabad (Sind)	101	73	—	4.5	−1.5
Karachi	82	75	—	4.6	−1.2
Jaipur	95	73	—	4.6	−1.2
Ajmer	92	73	—	25.9	+5.1
Deesa	94	74	—	15.6	−5.7
Rajkot	94	71	—	14.8	−8.4
Ahmedabad	93	77	—	16.4	−10.1
Bhopal	92	73	—	39.6	
Akola	93	73	0.8	32.1	+8.2
Amraoti	93	72	—	32.3	+6.0
Indore	88	70	—	36.0	+9.1
Marmagoa	83	75	—	108.6	
Malegaon	90	69	—	11.3	−4.3
Mussoorie	69	57	—	81.8	+13.3
Mahableshwar	72	61	0.1	224.7	−21.0
Baroda	93	75	0.1	16.7	
Bahawalpur	102	72	—	3.9	+0.1
Belgaum	84	65	—	39.1	+2.6
Murree	72	56	—	32.6	−1.6
Cherrapunji	66	56	—	246.5	−50.4
Bijapur	93	74	0.3	8.6	−2.9
Dalhousie	74	60	—	65.0	+0.7
Khandalla	..	..	—	188.2	
Mount Abu	80	65	0.8	47.2	−8.1
Ootacamund	67	48	—	22.2	−2.0
Jodhpur	97	81	—	10.0	−1.0
Gwalior	97	76	—	12.1	

T indicates rainfall from 1 to 4 cents.

GENERAL RAIN IN ORISSA

Poona, Sept 16

There has been nearly general rain in Orissa, and north Madras coast. Local rain occurred in southwest Bengal and south Hyderabad, while a few falls are reported from Chota Nagpur, Bihar, United Provinces, east Central Provinces, Berar, east Gujarat, Konkan, south Bombay Deccan and Madras Deccan.—A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 16-9-1940.
Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hrs. —.078 inches
Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 78.7 degrees
Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 77.2 degrees
Maximum temperature during 24 hours 85.8 degrees 0.6 above normal
Minimum temperature during 24 hours 75.0 degrees 0.4 below normal
Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 93 per cent.
Direction of wind at 8 a.m. Calm
Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 0 mile per hour
Total movement of wind in 24 hours 166 miles
Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 20 miles per hour
Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 9
Rainfall in 24 hours 1.28 inches
Total rainfall during the month 2.28 inches.
Total rainfall during the year 82.95 inches.
Weather remarks: Rain

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 16-9-1940

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 82.8 deg. F, a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.03 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.82 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reaing 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

New Rules For Technical Service Personnel

Amendments have been made to the National Service (Technical Personnel) Ordinance, 1940.

Technical personnel will now be liable to be called up to undertake employment not only in a notified factory doing work of national importance, but also in training establishments and technical posts under the Crown.

Provisions for testing the technical skill of technical personnel both employed and unemployed, by persons belonging to Managerial and Supervisory grades, authorised by the Tribunal in that behalf, have been made. It is obligatory on an industrial undertaking to afford facilities for such tests if and when required by the Tribunal.

It is now compulsory for a notified factory to accept technical personnel offered by the Tribunal once it makes an application for same and also to take personnel into its employment if ordered by the Tribunal even if it had not applied for same.

The Tribunal is also authorised to control the engagement of technical personnel by industrial undertakings (including notified factories) in such manner as it thinks fit.

Six Killed In Rly. Accident

Bus Completely Wrecked In Collision With Engine

CALCUTTA, Sept. 15.

Six persons lost their lives and 11 others were injured as a result of a collision between a railway engine and a motor bus carrying passengers somewhere between Benapur and Narayangar stations, on the B. N. Railway, this afternoon.

The District Transportation Officer of the Railway in telegram to the Associated Press states:—

A motor bus was run into by an Up light engine at the level crossing at mile 81|22, between Benapur and Narayangar stations on Madras main line at about 2-15 today. The bus was completely wrecked and five persons including the bus driver were killed. Eleven others were injured, eight of them seriously. The injured persons were removed to the Kharagpur Railway hospital, where one has since died.—A. P.

Gandhi Jayanti & Village Industries

Mr. Bharatan Kumarappa writes in "Gram Udyog Patrika":—

At a time when ruin and devastation have been let loose on the world and men and material are being thrown ruthlessly into the war machine, one cannot but expect all civilised beings with any value for human life to turn away with disgust from what Western civilisation has led to.

It is in this dark hour for humanity that we are called upon this year to learn the message of the prophet of non-violence, whose birth anniversary we shall soon be celebrating. The message is symbolised by the Spinning Wheel—small scale production carried on to meet the primary needs of people. The root cause of war being economic, the main solution must also be economic, i.e., instead of production being cornered by a powerful few it must be distributed among the many. If work and the wherewithal to meet one's primary needs are to be possible for all then large scale machinery must give place to hand-machines. Only when production is thus decentralised and carried on in cottage units, and consumers restrict themselves as far as possible to what is produced locally, will there be no desire or scope to produce for a wide market, and when there is no urge to capture distant markets there will be no incentive for colonisation, imperialism and war.

This non-violent way, which seeks to supplant factory civilisation by a culture based on handicrafts and thus endeavours to remove the cause of war and to establish peace, appears to be the only solution to the terrible drama that is being enacted on the battlefields of the world. If we have eyes to see, it is for us to prevent our country from following blindly the highly industrialised countries into destruction. We can do this effectively even if we are not producers but consumers only, if we would but determine to eschew as far as possible all articles of factory manufacture, and to consume only articles of village or cottage manufacture. If we have not done so let us make a beginning during this Gandhi Jayanti, and purchase and use only khadi and other village products henceforth.

A list of shops from where genuine village industry products can be obtained is attached herewith and we would request those who would like actively to help in pushing forward the sale of such articles to order them and sell them in their neighbourhood as a part of the Gandhi Jayanti celebrations.

SEVAGRAM ASHRAM DUGDHALAYA (BY Y. M. PARNERKAR.)

(The following brief account of the work of the Dairy in Gandhiji's Ashram at Sevagram will be read with interest by village workers.—Ed.)

The Ashram is running a small Dugdhalaya in order (I) to ensure an adequate supply of pure cow's milk and ghee for the use of the colony, (II) to improve the cows of the locality, and (III) to give the villagers a subsidiary occupation to agriculture.

The farmers are induced to maintain cows and sell the milk to the Ashram Dugdhalaya. In order to prevent adulteration and to encourage the production of a high grade product the milk is purchased on fat percentage basis. This also helps to keep the cows in good condition as they are then adequately fed. Composite samples are tested every week and payments made accordingly. During 1939 the Dugdhalaya purshased 46,715 lbs. of milk at a total cost of Rs. 3,043-7-6. A part of this (22,200 lbs.) was used as fluid milk and the rest (24,515 lbs.) was converted into butter and ghee.

The separated milk or milk from which cream has been separated by a hand machine is given chiefly to calves, and the cow-keepers purchase it for this purpose from the Dugdhalaya. In this way the calves are maintained in a satisfactory condition.

For butter manufacture the cream is churned in an improved country churn specially devised for the purpose.

A store for concentrates is maintained and the cow-keepers purchase the feed in retail at wholesale rates.

A cow improvement fund is also started and -/2/- in a Rupee of the milk money is deposited in this fund by the cow-keepers. They get loans for purchasing of cows, leasing of grazing areas, etc., from this fund. Its management is left in their own hands. There were 10 to 12 cow-keepers working in accordance with this scheme and maintaining about 125 animals.

A stock of veterinary medicines is kept for the use of the village but it has not yet been availed of by the people.

The Ashram maintains a good breeding bull of the Gaolao breed to be used on village cows.

C. P. and Maharashtra Charkha Sangh the Provincial branch of the All-India Spinner's Association will open the "Khadi Exhibition" at Miraj on Sunday the 29th September at the hands of Shrimant Rajasaheb of Aundh. The exhibition will be kept opened for one week.

WHY A PACIFIST SUPPORTS WAR

(Continued from page 6)

they in fact get is taxes, widows and wooden legs. And there was, I thought a perfectly good reason for this failure of war to do what was expected of it.

It was that the passions aroused in fighting and the winning of the war necessarily expressed themselves in the making of the peace. It is an old saying that you cannot by evil means secure good ends. I thought that war illustrated that saying. Well, such is my case. That is what I thought and still think of war.

Why then am I no longer convinced of it? Because of the peculiar qualities of the Nazi regime. I do not think I was blind to their qualities even from the first.

★

A month or so after Hitler came to power I remember getting a letter from a friend in Germany. He had [illegible] up, had escaped and was in retreat somewhere in the Bavarian mountains. The point of the letter was for me in the postscript.

As far as I can remember it ran as follows: "I should so like to see you and others of my friends in England again, but I am afraid I can never permit myself to do this, as I have only half my face left."

Well all that's an old story by now, and there is nothing that I can say about the cruelties of Nazism which you have not heard before. You know as well as I do what happened in Czechoslovakia, in Poland, in Austria, and in the other countries which the Nazis have overrun.

I think I know what would happen here and I have come to this conclusion. A Nazi victory would not be like the victories of other nations in other wars.

The Nazis would not be content to impose an indemnity, to rob us of territory, to cripple our trade, but to leave our way of life undisturbed.

★

On the contrary, they would destroy utterly and irretrievably the life which in the course of the last 300 years we have built up in this country, a way of life which belongs to the common heritage of our civilisation. I have said that war endangers the human amenities, the thoughts of a free mind and the love of truth and the respect for human personality, these are all endangered by it.

What I have said is true, they are endangered, and if the Nazis win they will be not merely endangered but will be destroyed so completely that Europe will enter upon a new dark age, comparable with that which succeeded the break up of the Roman Empire.

The Nazi regime fetters the spirit, muzzles the tongue, puts the mind in prison and hands over to the dictator the keys of its cell. Future historians will see in it the greatest single setback to humanity that history records.

If there is ever again to be good and secure living in Europe, if civilised ways of thinking and behaving are to be restored to us, then this horrible rule of gangsters and thugs must be overthrown.

★

Can it be overthrown except by force? Things have come to a pass at which I have come to believe it can't. Hence by the strictly utilitarian standard that I have invoked, the standard that looks to the quality of the lives lived by men and women, even war, which I have hitherto regarded as the greatest of evils, seems to me to be a remedy for an evil which is even greater, and that is the Nazi domination of the world.

But what of those students who voted for the Oxford resolution? Have they changed as I have done? Yes, I think they have, and for the same reason. In those far off times, before Hitler came to power, that I was kicking against, what I was fighting against, was the sort of patriotism that was the love of country other people preferred, the patriotism which induces men to go to war for increase of territory, for pride of power or for the acquisition of markets, in short I was against the war of aggrandisement and aggression, tricked out in the garments of convention or patriotism.

I was against the last war for just this reason. But this time I am convinced that it is not for King and Country, in the old fashioned sense of those words, that we are fighting, but for the ideals all civilised men, commoners as well as Kings, can live up to, the ways of life all civilised countries, and not my own merely, follow.

In other words we are fighting for the common heritage of civilisation. And as for the young men who voted "Pacifist" at Oxford they are fighting to-day in the same conviction.

ALLEGED ATTEMPT AT TRADING WITH ENEMY COUNTRY.

CALCUTTA, (By Mail)

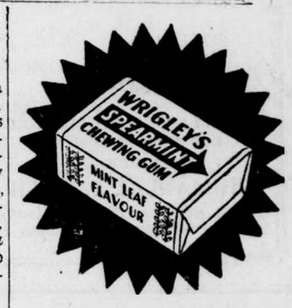
Mr. Enayetulla, manager of a local firm, has been prosecuted under the Defence of India Rules before the Chief Presidency Magistrate on a charge of attempting to trade with the enemy country (Germany) in May last, by trying to obtain release of certain cargo from s.s. "Brannfels", a German ship, while lying at Marmagoa Port, by entering into a private negotiation there.—United Press.

India's Sea Transport

CALCUTTA, (By Mail).

"India's Sea Transport" was the subject of a lecture by Mr. G. L. Mehta at the Bhowanipore Y. M. C. A. yesterday (6th) evening. Dr. H. C. Mookerjee, M. L. A. presided Mr. Mehta dealt with the importance of sea to India with its extensive coastline and with the intimate relation between trade and transport India to-day has a total coastal and overseas trade of over 30 million tons and nearly 25 lakhs of passengers are carried in the coastal and foreign trade of India. The annual value of the maritime trade of India comes to about Rs. 475 Crores. Such a huge trade in volume as well as in value requires a large mercantile marine. The tonnage of a maritime country must be proportionate to the volume of its maritime trade. But this was not the case in India where the total Indian tonnage is hardly 1,32,000 tons gross. India's present shipping tonnage is entirely insignificant when considered in relation to its vast contribution to world trade. Countries with a fraction of India's maritime trade have mercantile marines many times larger than India. As the experience of the last one year has conclusively proved, a country without its own shipping and dependent for the transportation of its ocean commerce upon other countries is at a serious disadvantage in regard to certainty of movement or the incidence of freight and has to suffer loss and inconvenience and emergencies or national demands of the carrying countries require the use of tonnage for their own purposes. The grave reactions of lack of shipping facilities on the export trade and ultimately on agriculture to-day are indisputable and if India controlled its own sea transport, it would have been an immense economic gain to the country as a whole.

A merchant fleet is an element in the sea power of a nation and is essential to the security of a maritime country. Sea transport is of vital importance to-day and the main strategy of warfare at present is based on blockade and counter-blockade. The loss to British, Allied and neutral merchant shiping makes the replacement of tonnage necessary which demands a healthy shipbuilding industry. During and subsequent to the last war, taking advantage of the shortage of tonnage, the United States of America and Japan had an active shipbuilding programme and in the present emergency the British Dominions like Australia and Canada are adopting active measures for developing the shipbuilding industry within their territories The facilities for shipbuilding in India are greater than those in Australia while the need for the development of this industry has been no less urgent. If the British Commonwealth is to develop a common maritime policy, it is essential that its component parts should be considered as real maritime units for the purpose of their national economy and their common defence and should be treated as such in practice. Programmes such as Empire maritime policy or Commonwealth defence, have no meaning or significance to India unless India enjoys the same powers and rights as the self-governing Dominions and the legitimate ambitions and aspirations of India for developing its sea transport are recognised and encouraged.



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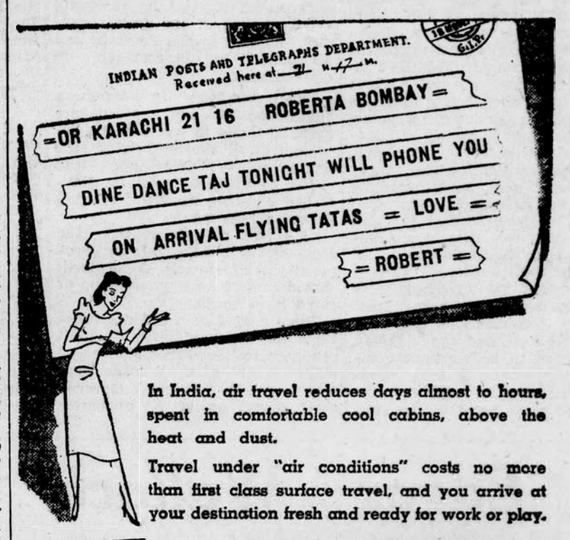
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The Bombay Chronicle

Regd. No. B 1065

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

BOMBAY: TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1940

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Economic Ruin Faces Cottage Industry

Purshotamdas Committee's Grave Warning To Govt.

Authorities Urged To Reorganise Industries Department And Give Preference To Cottage Industry Products

The report of the Bombay Economic and Industrial Survey Committee, which has just been published, stresses the urgency of the problem of cottage and small-scale industries.

The economic condition of cottage workers, as also that of the rural population has become desperate, it is stated. Unless steps are taken immediately on the lines indicated by it, the Committee feels that this position is bound to deteriorate further and that, if this process continues, no amount of money will stop the economic ruin of the rural population.

The Committee was appointed by the Government of Bombay in April, 1938, with Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas as chairman and the Director of Industries, ex-officio, Mr. C. N. Vakil, Dr. P. U. Patil, Mr. Mahomedally Habib and Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao as members.

The terms of reference required the Committee to examine the present position of small industries in the Province and to report on their place in the Provincial economy in relation to agriculture and large industries.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

The Committee's recommendations cover a wide field. Members lay a general emphasis on the need for tackling general problems connected with transport facilities, health conditions and literacy which determine the limits of industrialisation. Unless these fundamental factors are adequately dealt with, the most exclusive industrial measures will not either achieve their purpose or at best fail to obtain the maximum results which otherwise will be there. The Committee stresses also the limitations imposed by the constitution on the capacity of the Provincial Government to undertake industrial development. "It must be borne in mind," says the report, "that the structure, the composition and the pace of industrial development are very greatly dependent upon tariffs, transport and currency, none of which vital determinants of economic development are under the control of the Provincial Government; and without controlling these, it is difficult to carry out any industrial policy meant to result in speedy industrial development. Moreover, even when considering the measures that are constitutionally within the purview of Provincial activity, we have to bear in mind the cardinal fact that in a country like ours the implications of Provincial action in the industrial sphere extend far beyond the Provincial boundaries and that, therefore, the reactions on the other Provinces and the Indian States have to be constantly taken into account. In fact questions pertaining to industries in India are more properly the subject for investigation by the Central Government rather than by the Provincial Governments."

The chief recommendations are summarised below:

The Committee is impressed by the enormous scope for useful work that an Economic Development Department located at the headquarters of Government can do and recommend the creation of such a Department.

A comprehensive geological survey of all parts of the Province from an industrial point of view should be undertaken by the Provincial Government.

UTILISATION OF FOREST PRODUCTS.

The experimental work now carried on for the industrial utilisation of forest products such as for bobbins, shuttles, etc., should be proceeded with vigorously.

Research work on the industrial utilisation of waste products like rice husk, groundnut shells, banana stems, linseed stalks, etc., should be begun and proceeded with vigorously.

Active State help is necessary for the establishment of a machinery industry in the Province.

Experiments should be carried on for converting tanning materials into tanning extracts and for the commercial utilisation of vast supplies of vegetable dyes in our forests.

Scientific research is a necessary preliminary to the successful establishment of the fruit canning industry in the Province and this should be undertaken by Government.

The possibilities of deep-sea fishing must be explored but care must be taken to see that the development of this branch of the fishing industry does not lead either to unemployment or diminished earnings for the existing fishing population.

As a part of a policy for the economic betterment of the Province the Provincial Government should undertake a programme of rapid road construction.

There should be a definite timetable for the liquidation of adult illiteracy in the Province especially of that of the cottage workers and the Provincial Government should set up an authority that will carry out this programme in a vigorous manner.

The magnitude of the inadequacy of medical facilities in the Province is such that it requires to be tackled urgently and this can be done not only by official action but non-official help is also required.

PART-TIME UNEMPLOYMENT.

To relieve part-time unemployment among agricultural classes and for increasing the cultivator's incomes Government should promote part-time occupations suitable for cultivators and agricultural labourers. In this connection, the Committee emphasises that hand-spinning is the ideal part-time cottage industry for the cultivator, as it involves very little capital, is not difficult to learn, can be taken on and left off at the cultivator's convenience and fits in with the century old traditions of the countryside. There are also other part-time cottage industries like mat-making, rope-making, dairying, sericulture, apiculture, etc. A special section should, therefore, be created in the Industries Department for the purpose of promoting part-time of subsidiary industries and inspectors appointed for each district.

SUBSIDIARY INDUSTRIES

A conference of representatives of different Governments of the Provinces and States and of the Government of India should be convened for purposes of discussing the place of subsidiary industries in Indian economy and the ways and means to achieve the same. It is felt that only after such a conference has been held and agreed protective measures taken on an all-India scale, will it be possible for the proposed part-time Cottage Industries Section of the Industries Department to function effectively.

As regards the question of the relation of large-scale and cottage industries, the Committee feels that there is a large non-competing field between the two as also scope for co-operation. But there is no doubt that competition also exists, particularly in the textile industry. The Committee, however, feels that regulation of the relation of these two types of industry cannot be undertaken by the unilateral action of single Provincial Government. The Committee, therefore, suggests that the whole question, particularly that of regulating the relations between the large-scale and cottage sections of the textile industry should be discussed at a special conference of the representatives of the Provinces and the Government of India.

MARKETING DIFFICULTIES

As regards the relation between small-scale and cottage industries, the Committee is of the opinion that no regulation is necessary except in the case of the textile industry where the growth of small power-loom factories needs to be restrained. Even here no action should be taken without obtaining the approval of the other Governments in India.

The difficulties of the cottage industrial workers are primarily in the field of marketing. To meet this difficulty the Committee recommends that each district should have an Industrial Association in charge of a District Industrial Officer assisted by a local Advisory Committee.

The District Industrial Association should supply raw materials to artisans and sell their products, give them improved tools on the hire purchase system and organise demonstrations, etc. Membership of the Association should be open to all whole-time cottage workers resident in the district, subject to their observance of the rule, and regulations of the Association.

The District Industrial Associations could be co-ordinated by a Divisional Association under an Assistant Director of Industries in each Division of the Province. These Assistant Directors should be assisted by advisory committees and over them there should be a Deputy Director of Industries in charge of cottage industries. This Deputy Director will issue an annual report on the state of cottage industries in the Province. He will also be in charge of the Provincial Cottage Industries Research Institute and, in general, he will act as the spokesman of cottage industrial interests. The Deputy Director may also be assisted by an Advisory Board.

RESEARCH INSTITUTES

There should be established a well equipped and properly staffed research institute called the Provincial Cottage Industries Research Institute under the Deputy Director for cottage industries, for working on problems of interest to cottage industries. The Institute will not only attempt to improve the tools and existing methods of manufacture followed by cottage industries but will also explore the possibilities of starting new cottage industries.

The Government should purchase products of cottage industries, even though their quality may be inferior and their price higher, and should also induce local authorities and other organised institutions to give a similar price and quality preference to cottage products.

The duties and taxes levied by local authorities on raw materials required for cottage industries and on finished cottage products should be removed.

Every District Industrial Association should have attached to it a small museum displaying the raw materials of the district, the finished products that can be made from these raw materials, the industrial requirements of the district and the possible industrial substitutes for the non-district industrial goods now in use. The Association should also organise district industrial exhibitions every year.

For financing the cottage worker, a special organisation should be set up which should not deal direct with the cottage workers but only with the Industrial Associations. In the alternative, the Government may place Rs. 25 lakhs at the disposal of the cottage industries section of the industries Department.

SMALL INDUSTRIES BANK

For financing small-scale industries the Government should promote a small Industries Bank with a capital of Rs. 25 lakhs.

The collection and compilation of commercial and industrial information should be made the special work of an officer attached to the Industries Department. He should also publish an industrial bulletin containing abstracts of important trade articles and items of research interest in the Government's laboratories.

The Government should set up a first class industrial research laboratory in Bombay for the benefit of small-scale industries in addition to making grants for other existing industries for research purposes.

The Stores Purchase Policy of the Government should be such that where cottage products are not available, a quality and price preference should be given to the products of small-scale industries. The Government should also persuade local bodies and other associations to adopt a similar policy.

INDUSTRIES DEPT. REORGANISATION

The Provincial Government should sponsor the cause of small industries and represent to the Government of India their grievances regarding the heavy incidence of railway freights, uneconomic customs tariffs, etc.

For the formulation of a positive industrial policy, a Board of Economic Development should be created, and a time-table of industrialisation based on the details collected by an industrial census should be drawn up. The plan of industrial development should be so drawn up and executed as not to result either in unemployment or lowering of income of any class of the existing cottage workers.

Facilities for technical education should be increased and they should be equally distributed amongst different regions of the Province.

The reorganisation of the Industries Department should be carried out on the lines proposed in the report. The cost of the enlarged Department will be approximately Rs. 25 lakhs which the Provincial Government must find from its revenues.

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad hoisting the National tri-colour flag at the Cotton Green, Sewree, on Monday morning.

POLICE OPEN FIRE

Two Killed And Several Injured: Demonstration Against Repression

POLICE SUB-INSPECTOR STONED TO DEATH

CALICUT, Sept. 16.

Police opened fire last evening on an unruly crowd resulting in two persons being killed as a sequel to "protest day" demonstrations at Tellicherry, 40 miles from here.

The "protest day" was called by the Working Committee of the Kerala Provincial Congress Committee on the 15th September to protest against "the repressive policy of the Government in the name of the Defence of India Rules all over the country."

Police Open Fire

It is reported a largely attended public meeting was held in the maidan in defiance of the District Magistrate's order. The Sub-Divisional Magistrate with an armed police force was present on the scene and when he ordered the crowd to disperse it is alleged stones were thrown at the police causing serious injuries to several persons.

A lathi charge followed, which proved ineffective. One stone is reported to have hit the Sub-Divisional Magistrate on the face causing a bleeding wound. The threatening attitude of the crowd, it is stated, compelled the police to open fire after due warning resulting in the death of two and injuries to several others.

19 Arrests

Nineteen persons were arrested in Calicut last evening including Mr. H. Manjunatha Rao, Secretary Provincial Congress Committee for holding the banned "protest day" meeting. It is stated, there had been stone throwing followed by a lathi-charge and the driver of the police van which took the arrested persons has been assaulted.

LATHI-CHARGE

A Cannanore message says, police made a lathi-charge last evening at the Fort maidan where a meeting was held under the auspices of the Town Congress Committee resulting in injuries to some persons. Two persons were arrested including the Secretary of the Local Congress Committee.—A. P.

GOVT. VERSION OF INCIDENT

MADRAS, Sept. 16.

The Government of Madras have issued the following communique:—

A report has been received from the District Magistrate of Malabar to the effect that orders prohibiting demonstrations in connection with the "Protest Day" on 15th September were defied in five places with the following results:—At Pappinisseri the Sub-Inspector was killed and eight constables injured of whom one has since died; At Mattanur, the Sub-Inspector and five constables were injured, one of whom was injured seriously. At Tellicherry, the Joint Magistrate and the Police party were stoned and after an unsuccessful lathi charge, the police opened fire wounding eight persons of whom three persons died. Nine constables and the Joint Magistrate were slightly injured. Crowds were also dispersed by lathi charges at Calicut and Cannanore but no serious injuries have so far been reported.

The situation at present is quiet.

Further information will be communicated on receipt of full report from the District Magistrate.—A. P.

POLICE OFFICER STONED TO DEATH

CALICUT, Sept. 16.

Telegraphic information received here from Cannanore shows that Mr. M. Kutti Krishna Menon, Sub-Inspector of Police Baliapatam was stoned to death, it is alleged by an infuriated mob at Moraoa near Kalliasseri where a special Peasants' Conference was being held. It is stated police fired one round on the crowd.

Nine policemen seriously injured at Mattannur, Kalliesseri and Taliparamba have been admitted in Cannanore hospital. Mr. M. Annandan Sub-Inspector of Police of Mattannur is among the injured. One constable is reported to have succumbed to his injuries in the hospital.—A. P.

Edgar Wallace Detective Story Day By Day

INSPECTOR WADE — THE RINGER

I SUSPECT DOCTOR LOMOND IS PULLING A FAST ONE, DON! LOOK AT THIS!
HUH? IT'S NOTHING BUT SOME ADHESIVE TAPE AND A COUPLE OF RUBBER BANDS!
DON, YOU KNOW THE RINGER IS A MASTER OF DISGUISE AND THAT HE HAS ONLY ONE OUTSTANDING FEATURE THE MIDDLE FINGER OF HIS RIGHT HAND IS MISSING!
SO WHAT!
THIS MAN WHO CALLS HIMSELF DOCTOR LOMOND CAME HERE AFTER THE RINGER WAS SUPPOSED TO HAVE DIED/ HE WEARS GLOVES ALL THE TIME/ BUT THAT ISN'T ALL!
I SHOOK HANDS WITH LOMOND, HIS MIDDLE FINGER'S ALL THERE!
HIS MIDDLE FINGER MAY BE ALL THERE, DON, BUT IT MAY BE AN ARTIFICIAL ONE! I FOUND THIS LITTLE GADGET IN LOMOND'S MEDICAL KIT!

Printed and Published for the Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd., by KESARINATH RAMKRISHNA GANDRE, at the Bombay Chronicle Press, Red Building, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.